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GAVDET PATIENTIA DVRIS

Mason
A.A. 451.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

TUFTON FAMILY.

Monument of N Tufton Earl of Thanet in Rainham Church Kent.

MEMORIALS

OF

THE FAMILY OF

TUFTON,

EARLS OF THANET;

DEDUCED

From various Sources of authentic Information.

From the Lives of many, a good Example may be drawn.

GRAVESEND;

PRINTED BY R. POCOCK,

AND SOLD BY MESSRS. ROBINSONS, PATERNOSTER-ROW,

LONDON; AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

1800.

TO

RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

THIS Endeavour to illustrate the History of one of the Noble Families of England, and its collateral Branches, is with due Gratitude for his Assistance inscribed,

BY HIS

OBLIGED HUMBLE SERVANT,

ROBERT POCOCK.

GRAVESEND,
Nov. 12th, 1800.

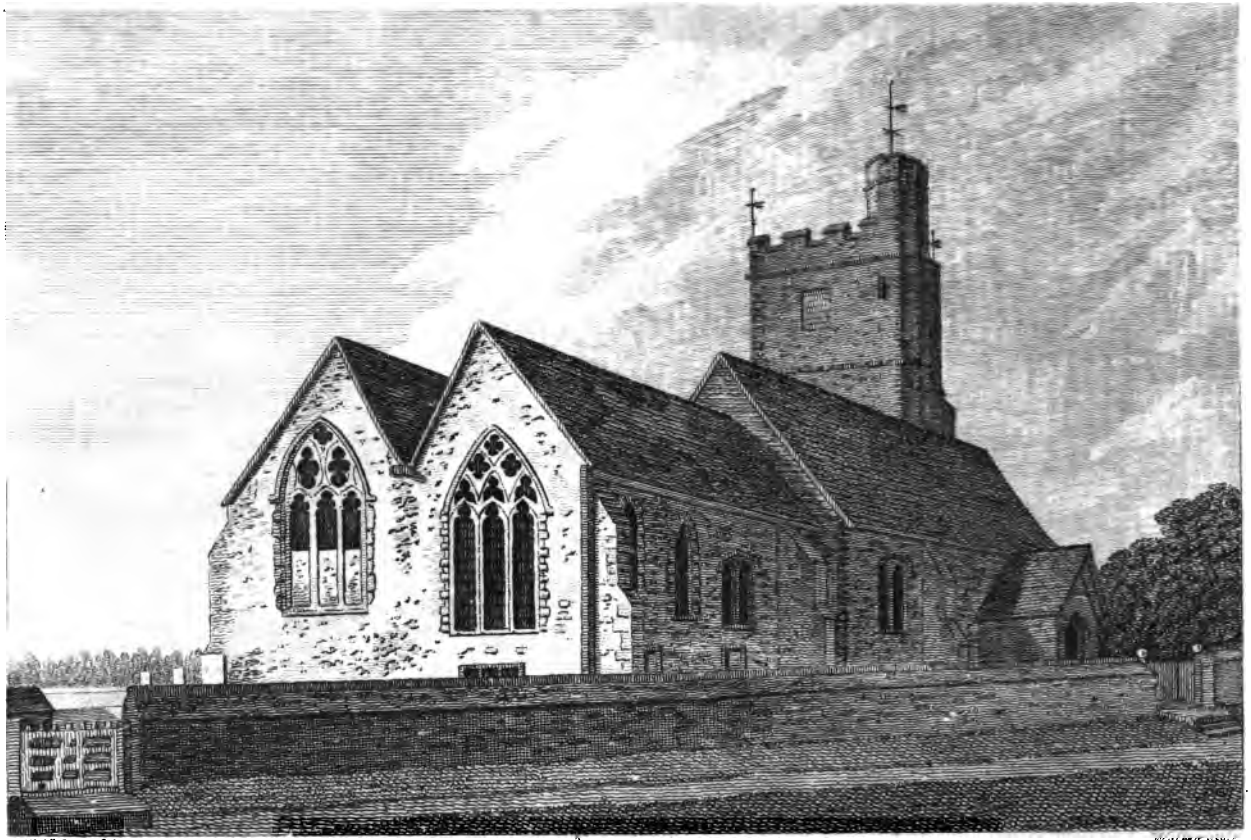
INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE the reign of queen Elizabeth it was thought a rarity in the course of a century, if one historian appeared to record and transmit to posterity the glorious actions of our forefathers, or to set forth the topographical beauties of this respectable and delightful island. Under the patronage of her Majesty several literary luminaries arose during her golden reign. Mr. Lambard, the father of local historians, honored Kent by making it the subject of the first county history; and in his time a general collection of the antiquities of the kingdom was comprised into a thin quarto in latin, by his cotemporary, Camden: not long after these authors, all that was then thought worthy of notice among the monuments of Britain, was given by Weaver, in a folio; and it was not, I believe, till the beginning of the eighteenth century that any town or even city was judged capable of affording sufficient materials for a distinct publication; but whether from the accumulation of recorded and interesting events respecting places and families, which are not now, as formerly, (before the invention of printing) soon hurried into oblivion; or from the growing

growing taste for a knowledge of men and manners in past ages, or probably from both these causes aided by an increasing population, which renders what was once a narrow theatre of action, now complex and diversified: whether from all or either of these causes, it is certain that a single town, parish, the smallest village or meanest family may afford documents worth relating for the benefit of future generations: but much more information may be gained from the family of a nobleman, whose ancestors, through their superior merits have been advanced to the first circles of grandeur, and rank as public guardians of the honor welfare of the British Empire.*

No apology is needful for offering in this separate form, Memoirs of the family of Tuſton; but it may be necessary to premise on behalf of the execution of the present work, that the occupations of a man who has not the happiness to enjoy affluence and a peaceful retreat, naturally stand in the way of study and research. The writer nevertheless hopes that his labours will not be found wholly uninteresting or useless. He has availed himself of all the sources of information that were accessible to him, and has endeavoured to illustrate with as much accuracy as he could, the career of this family. He has particularly aimed at impartiality

* White's History of Selborne may serve to shew how enchantingly a reader may be entertained with a volume upon a country parish.



T. Fisher del.

North East View of Rainham Church Kent.

impartiality (steering clear of the extremes of political phrensy) and has concluded at a period most consistent with the respect due to living characters.

This history collected at my leisure, with a view of connecting the actions of the noble family of the Tuftons. First for the information of those concerned; Secondly, for that desire of knowledge natural to me as a native of the county wherein those illustrious persons have been born and interred; and Thirdly, to mark the visible decay of human kind; for having visited the mausoleum of this noble family in*

* The remains of the Tufton family are in two vaults under the north chancel of Rainham church. They contain nine earls and six countesses, besides several other successive branches of the Thanet family. A short description of this sepulture may therefore not be improperly added here, accompanied with a view of the church (plate 2) from the north-east angle, in which the two entrances into the vaults and a window in the east wall that communicates light to them, appear over the church-yard wall.

The eastern vault at Rainham is 16 feet broad by 17 and ½ long, supported by two short octangular pillars, and neatly plaistered; within it are 27 coffins, including three of children, of these, one is in the shape of the human figure, the lead being fitted to the head, shoulders and feet, likely of Olympia Bloor, brought from Hothfield: there is another of a shrine or penticed fashion, according to the early mode, when the coffin was shaped like a building, the scripture declaring the grave to be "the house of all things living."

In the western vault which is more recent and receives those who arrive last to the place of general repose, are seven coffins in the first row and nine in the second. This vault is about 14 feet broad, by 17 ½ long.

in the year 1790, *and again in* 1799, *I could not but observe the great difference which had taken place in that interim. Many coffins are now without memorials, and the whole sinking fast to decay, through the dampness of the situation, and in a few years it will be as difficult to distinguish those lately placed there, as the more ancient among them. For the sake of preserving a complete series of all those of the Tufton family, who rest in this place of sepulture, an extract from the parish register, obligingly communicated by the Rev. Mr. Richards, vicar of that parish, is inserted at the end of this preface; besides another extract from the register of Hothfield, obtained in the same obliging way, from the Rev. Mr. Barrett, of that parish, to whom, and the other gentlemen who have favored me with their communications, I return my sincere thanks.*

Extract from the Register at Hothfield.

BAPTISMS.

1603 Nov. 7. Frances daughter of Sir Nicholas Tufton, knt. and bart.
1604, Feb. 6. William, son of ditto.
1605, Mar. 23. Dorothy, daughter of ditto.
1607, Ap. 28. Mary, daughter of ditto.
1608, Dec. 20. John, son of ditto.
1609, Mar. 12 Alice, daughter of ditto.
1611, Ap. 27. Diana, daughter of ditto.
1612, Dec. 27. Anne, daughter of ditto.

1618,

1618, Feb. 18. Cecil, son of ditto.
1621, Jan. 7. Christian, daughter of ditto.
1636, July 31. Margaret, daughter of John earl of Thanet.
1646, June 20. Sackville, son of ditto.
1648, June 7. Cicely, daughter of ditto.
1650, July 7. George, son of ditto.
1652, Aug. 14. Mary, daughter of ditto.
1770, Oct. 8. Charles, son of Sackville, earl of Thanet.
1771, Nov. 10. Caroline, daughter of ditto.

BURIALS.

1617, June 3. Nicholas, son of Sir Nich. Tufton, kt. and bt.
1624, Ap. 5. Sir John Tufton, knt. and bart.
1691, Sep. 25. John, son of Thomas, earl of Thanet.
1694, Nov. 21. Thomas, son of ditto.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER AT MAIDSTONE.

BURIALS.

1641, Aug. 4. Humphry, son of Sir Humphry Tufton.
1641, Aug. 28. Christian, daughter of Sir Humphry Tufton, knight.
1648, Feb. 29. Margaret, daughter of Charles Tufton, gent.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER AT RAINHAM.

BAPTISMS.

1616, Aug. 28. Frances, filia of Sir Humphry Tufton.
1616, Sept. 2. Cecilie, filia Sir Nicholas Tufton.
1623, June 2. ———, filia William Tufton, king's bar...

BURIALS.

1628, Mar. 7. Frances, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Tufton, earl of Thanet.
1631, July 1. Nicholas, earl of Thanet.
1634, Oct. 7. Anna, filia Johannis et Margarettæ Comitis de Thanet.

1635, Nov. 25. Cecilia, filia Nicholaii comitis et Franciscæ commitissæ Thanetis.
1653, Dec. 18. Fran. comittissa de Thanet junii.
1664, May 10. John, earl of Thanet.
1665, Dec. 18. The lady Frances Drax.
1670, Dec. 19. Mr. George Tufton.
1679, Dec. 10. The Rt. Hon. earl of Thanet.
1680, May 18. The Rt. Hon. John, earl of Thanet.
1682, June 21. Cecil Tufton, esq.
1683, Mar. 14. The Rt. Hon. Richard, earl of Thanet.
1684, Oct. 4. Mary Tufton, wife of Cecil Tufton, esq.
1712, April 22. The Rt. Hon. Catharine, wife of the Rt. Hon. Thomas, earl of Thanet.
1721, April 12. The Hon. Col. Sackville Tufton.
1725, Sept. 16. Elizabeth Tufton, countess of Thanet.
1727, Sept. 30. John Tufton, esq.
1729, Aug. 6. The Rt. Hon. Thomas, earl of Thanet.
1731, July 3. Mrs. Catharine Tufton.
1733, Dec. 13. The Hon. Thomas Tufton, esq.
1734, June 5. The Hon. earl of Thanet.
1743, Aug. 17. Thomas Tufton, esq.
1746, Oct. 18. Mrs. Christian Tufton, (from London)
1750, Aug. 12. Rt. Hon. Mary, countess of Thanet.
1753, Dec. 14. The Rt. Hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet.
1754, Nov. 1. The Hon. William Tufton, third and last brother to the late Rt. Hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet.
1758, Aug. 5. Mrs. Margaret Tufton.
1778, Oct 8. The Rt. Hon. Mary, countess of Thanet.
1785, Ap. 28. Hon Mary Tufton.
1786, July 8. Hon. William Tufton.
1786, Aug. 1. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet.
1799, June 1. Hon. John Tufton.

MEMORIALS

MEMORIALS

OF

THE FAMILY OF

TUFTON,

EARLS OF THANET.

FROM *Tufton*, a manor in the parish of Northiam, in the county of Sussex, is deduced the name of the ancient family of the Earls of Thanet. It was at an early period after the Conquest the inheritance of their ancestors; from whence they spread into Kent, and afterwards by alliances of the most honorable kind into the northern counties; and although prior to the time of Henry the Fourth, there is a want of regularity in the descents as given upon the remaining evidences, yet proceeding through the long space upwards as far as the time of King John, there are extant several notices which sufficiently evince the worth and antiquity of that family.

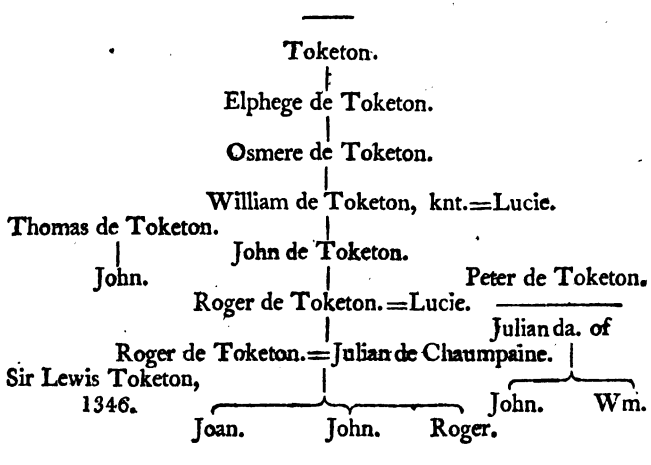
Their seat in Sussex, originally written *Toketon*, then *Tocton*, and latterly *Tufton* was, as it yet remains, always in the principal branch, and it is at this period not to be ascertained on what condition they came to the possession of this district, where they must have resided as on the principal manor, if not the only one for several centuries, and according to the prevailing custom in the early state of surnames, its owners are distinguished by that of their lands, with the usual *de* prefixed, a proof of their having been ever esteemed among the gentry of the kingdom. They are supposed on the authority of a pedigree drawn out towards the close of the last century by Mr. Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, to have first been settled in the adjoining county of Kent, in a manor called *Toketon* in Renham, and also to have been Lords of Sileham, another manor in the same parish; but this is disproved by the history of the descent of property in that parish, where not any place named *Toketon*, is to be discovered, nor were they possessed of Sileham or Bloor's-place in Rainham, till several ages after.

There is yet sufficient authority for admitting that persons of this name and family held certain rents and lands, arising from and lying near those places, as also in the borough of Mere, within the same parish of Rainham. This is made out

on

on the credit of certain deeds possessed by the Earl of Thanet, as vouchers for the antiquity of his house. They were seen by Sir William Dugdale, when Norroy, while writing his English Baronage, and also are admitted by Mr. King; and from the terms in which they are conceived, those genealogists have made the Toketons amply possessed of lands in Kent, at a very early date. However this may be, we shall not note down the principal occurrences given from them, until a just degree of certainty is arrived at, and resign to the reader the judgement he is to form upon a view of the land-owners hereafter to be mentioned.

The early pedigree of the family stands thus:



ELFEGE DE TOKETON is said to have been Lord of the manor of Sileham and of Toketon, in Rainham in the county of Kent, whose descendants were also Lords of Toketon or Tufton in Northiam. They were good benefactors to the hospital of St. Bartholomew at Rye,* and gave certain lands in Ewhurst now called the Spittles, separated by a little rill from the ancient demesne lands of Tufton house in Northiam, both in Sussex. This Elfege is also mentioned in an undated deed, computed to be of the time of king John, by which Nicholas and Richard, sons of Edwin de Velde confirm to OSMERE de TOKETON, son of the same Elfege, a rent of eighteen pence, two hens and twenty-five eggs, which Simon and Jordan, sons of Walter de Meredale,§ used to pay for lands lying near Meredale. This Osmere had also a grant of lands in Ulhale, from Levord, son of Roger

* This was the hospital of Pleydone, in the Parish of Rye, it is by Tanner (Notit. Mon.) stiled an old hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and was under the government of the Abbat and Convent of Westminster, having been given to that community, by Henry VII. for keeping his anniversary: and as parcel of its possessions was granted 34 Henry VIII. to Andrew Lord Windsor. It was appropriated to the Abbat and his brethren, the monks of St. Peter's, by Robert bishop of Chichester, in 1521, 13 years after the decease of Henry VII.

§ Meredale is a manor in the parish of Ashford, whence it is likely this family was translated to Sileham.

Roger de Hwithorneland, the inheritance of Emma mother of the said Levord, and in several deeds is mentioned to be father of WILLIAM de TOKETON, who demised to Adam de Berne, a certain pasture for twenty-five sheep without a ram, lying in the isle of Sheppey, in the parish of St. Sexburgh, to hold at fourteen shillings per ann. rent, from Michaelmas in the thirty-fourth of Henry the Third, for eight years; and by deed without date John de Madetune gives, grants and confirms to William de Toketon, and JOHN his son, half a mark in money, a yearly rent of ten pence and a hen, which Geofry de Meredale used to pay out of a tenement with the appurtenances, near a lane leading to Sileham on the east; also an acre and three roods of land lying in a field called Hamme, and other lands thereabouts; paying yearly a pound of cummin, or a penny: also by a like deed, Cicelie, daughter of Osmere of Upcherche, grants to Lucie sometime wife of William de Toketon, and John her son, of the parish of Renham, one penny yearly rent, which William de Toketon her husband used to pay out of an acre of land in Upcherche, between the land of John son of William, on the north, and the lands of the said Lucie and John on the south. This William de Toketon was knighted and living in the Lathe of Scray in Kent, about the latter end of the reign of

of Henry the Third, either at Sileham or at Tufton in Rainham; and is mentioned in an old ledger book in the abbey of Saint Augustine in Canterbury, and was dead before the fifty-sixth of king Henry the Third, when Lucie his wife was a widow, and John de Toketon is mentioned to be their son in several deeds.

He was succeeded by ROGER de TOKETON, his son, who by deed dated in the eighth year of Edward the First, with Lucie his wife, granted to Roger and John de Renham, certain arable land purchased of Peter de Mere, lying in the borough of Mere, in Rainham; paying a rose at Midsummer, in consideration of four pounds in money. Both the seals were appendant, but the impression of Roger's is gone; and the other with a fleur de lis circumscribed S. LUCIE FIL. WILLI. By a deed also dated that year, John de Rede, clerk, grants and releases to Roger de Tocton, his heirs and assigns, all his rights, &c. in and to the whole manor of Sileham in Renham, which he, and Hugh le Bygod had for a certain term of years from Oliver le Bygod; and also by another deed in the same year, by which he becomes with Lucie his wife possessed of all the lands and tenements which Sir Edmund Spigurnel, knt.* of the county of

* It is very uncertain what lands were in the possession of the Spigurnels in Milton, but they seem to have had no great property

of Essex, possessed in the hundred of Middleton, alias Milton, which had been in the occupation of Henry de Albany, in consideration of eight marks: and also in the twenty-sixth of Edward the First by the grant of Nicholas de Makeland, for four marks sterling they became possessed of an acre and a half of land, and thirteen days work in Rainham.

ROGER de TOKETON their son and heir, by indenture in the twenty-sixth of Edward the First, on the twelfth of March, agreed to marry with Julian, sister of Sir John Chaumpaine, enfeoffed the said Sir John in all his fee-simple lands, in the hundred of Middleton, conditionally to be re-enfeoffed again thereof to the use of them the said Roger and Julian, and their heirs, and the heirs of the said Julian; and by deed dated that year on the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, John de Chaumpaine, knt. obliges himself to pay one hundred pounds yearly to Roger de Toketon and Julian his wife, and their heirs, and the heirs of the same Julian, in consideration of the feoffment which the said Roger de Toketon made him a little before of his manor of Sileham, and all his lands and tenements

perty in these parts of Kent. All that is recorded, is the moiety of the manor of Selgrave in Preston, which Sir Ralph de Spigurnel bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife, who sold it to the Prior and Convent of Christ-Church, Canterbury.

ments in the hundred of Milton. To this deed is appendant the seal of his arms, vairy, circumscribed S. IOHIS DE CHAVMPAINE.* Yet however this might be, it does not appear that this marriage on which the above contracts are founded, took place till near four years after; for by a deed noticed by Sir William Dugdale among those serving as vouchers for what is here given, chiefly from Collins on the authority of Mr. King, it is evident that Roger married Julian de Chaumpaine not till the thirtieth of Edward the First; and it is not a little remarkable, that during the whole reign of Edward the First, Peter de Meredale in right of Agnes his wife the daughter of William de Auberic was possessed of Sileham, and that

* This John de Chaumpaine seems to have been descended from Robert de Chaumpaine who had the manor of Newnham near Feversham, in marriage with Juliana daughter and heir of Fulk de Newenham, who founded Davington Nunnery near Feversham, in 1153.

This John was one of the knights who attended King Edward the 1st, at the siege of Carlaverock in Scotland, and obtained from that king a market and fair for his manor of Newnham, and left his name to his seat at that place, which yet retains the name of Champion's Court. There was at an earlier date, a family of this name at Thurlstone in Leicestershire, who bore for their arms, Or fretty Sable: This family held also the manor of Paul's Crey in Kent, 20 Edward III. and paid respective aid for it at the making the Black Prince a knight, at half a knight's fee.

HASTED'S KENT and BURTON'S LEICESTERSHIRE.

that it was held by their sons William and Roger in gavelkind, in that of Edward the Second. But to return to Roger and Julian; they had many sons, as appears by the like deeds of the family. In the second year of king Edward the Second, John Swift son of William Attcherche, grants to Joan daughter of Roger de Toketon, three acres of land in Toketon in Renham, abutting on the lands of Roger son of Roger de Toketon, for twenty marks sterling, to which among others Roger de Toketon is witness: also by deed dated at Rainham in the twelfth of Edward the Second, William son of Richard Reyner, and Henry son of Thomas Reyner grant to Roger de Toketon and Julian his wife, and to John their son, a rent of ten pence out of five acres of land in Makelande in Renham. This Julian survived her huband, and was living in the sixth year of Edward the Third, when she became possessed of four acres of land in Renham alias Rainham, by the demise of Alice atte-Stone.

This Roger de Toketon and Julian had a son Roger, as appears by a deed dated Sileham in Rainham, in the eleventh of king Edward the Second, by which John son of Thomas Whitsuere grants to them and John their son his whole purparty of land in the parish of Rainham, whereunto

was witness Roger son of Roger de Toketon, John Elys, and others; contemporary with them was PETER de TOKETON, who died before the fourteenth year of Edward the Third, when by indenture it is noticed that JOHN and WILLIAM are the sons and heirs of Peter de Toketon of Rainham, who did enfeoff Wythorne atte Halle in all their Garden at Toketon; and in the twentieth of the same reign, Julian widow of Peter de Toketon, and the same John and William his heirs, demised to Guy atte-Halle, a messuage in Toketon in Rainham, adjoining to the messuage of John son of THOMAS de TOKETON, from Michaelmas to the end of ten years.

The next in succession is SYMON de TUFTON, of Tufton in Northiam, in Sussex; whose descendants are seen in the following pedigree of the Tuftons.

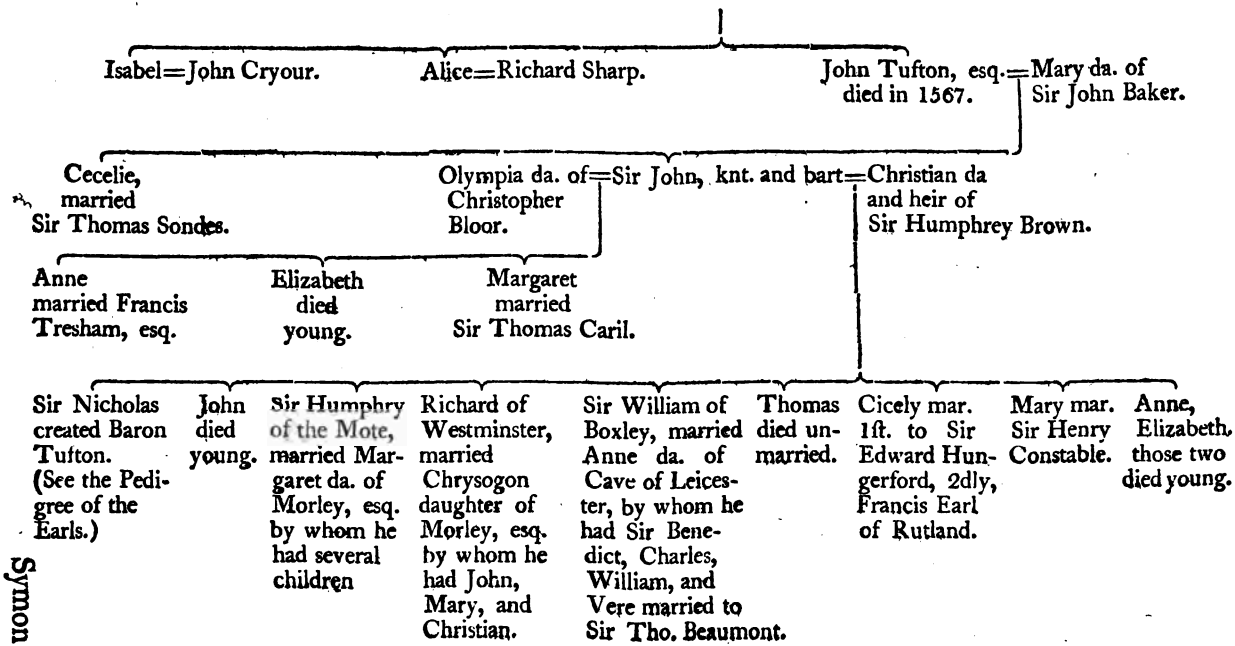
Symon de Tufton,=Joan.

William de Tufton,=

William Tufton, esq.=

Nicholas Tufton,=Margaret,
died 1538. | da. and heir of
John Hever.

Isabel


Isabel=John Cryour.
Alice=Richard Sharp.
John Tufton, esq. died in 1567.=Mary da. of Sir John Baker.
Cecelie, married Sir Thomas Sondes.
Olympia da. of Christopher Bloor.=Sir John, knt. and bart
=Christian da and heir of Sir Humphrey Brown.
Anne married Francis Tresham, esq.
Elizabeth died young.
Margaret married Sir Thomas Caril.
Sir Nicholas created Baron Tufton. (See the Pedigree of the Earls.)
John died young.
Sir Humphry of the Mote, married Margaret da. of Morley, esq. by whom he had several children
Richard of Westminster, married Chrysogon daughter of Morley, esq. by whom he had John, Mary, and Christian.
Sir William of Boxley, married Anne da. of Cave of Leicester, by whom he had Sir Benedict, Charles, William, and Vere married to Sir Tho. Beaumont.
Thomas died unmarried.
Cicely mar. 1ft. to Sir Edward Hungerford, 2dly, Francis Earl of Rutland.
Mary mar. Sir Henry Constable.
Anne, Elizabeth, those two died young.

Symon

Symon de Tufton is supposed to be lineally descended from Roger de Toketon, the husband of Julian sister to Sir John de Chaumpaine, although no mention is made of the father in the same deed, yet is he affirmed to have possessed the estate, and on this the assumption is grounded; while there is reason to conclude the Tuftons of *Sussex* did not become proprietors of lands in Rainham till long after, and by a mode of acquisition different from that mentioned in the deeds, from which extracts have been presented. Besides the manor of Sileham of which it is doubtful whether they were the owners, there is on credit of those writings, another district in Rainham called Toketon; this as well as the former was in this family, and whence they are denominated; and a grant of three acres of land in Toketon, as also of a messuage adjoining to a second, in the occupation of Thomas de Toketon, within the same district, which must have been somewhat extensive and its situation discoverable. But the historian of the county of Kent, well skilled as Mr. Hasted is in these branches of antiquity, acknowledges he never met with or heard of any place so termed in the Parish of Rainham, unless in the above cited pedigree, although he had made a diligent search in that neighbourhood.

It

It seems then to follow, that this family was first of Northiam, seated in demeans of their own name; this is the opinion of Sir William Dugdale founded on the family evidences, in which the late Mr. Edmonson, a genealogist of considerable repute is of accord;* while there is no small degree of probability that the Toketons of Kent, seated about Rainham, were an early separation† retaining the original name, while those in Sussex made an alteration to Tufton,§ as it yet continues. This

* That this family of Tufton originally assuming its surname from a place long since written Toketon, but of later ages Tufton, in the parish of Northiam, in the county of Sussex, which is to this day possessed by the principal branch thereof; hath been of great antiquity in those parts, appeareth by sundry old evidences, whereof some be without a date.

DUGDALE'S BARONAGE, v. 3. p. 454.

† What confirms this notion and allows due weight of authority to the old evidences is, that since these pages have been written, a diligent enquiry has been made among the inhabitants of Rainham, from whom it appears, there is in that district a field of sixteen acres named Tufton. It is in the occupation of Mr. Wakeley a farmer, at More-Street, a hamlet of that parish; who holds it of Lord Thanet. This may be the spot so often noticed, on which from its small extent (although it seems once to have contained nineteen acres) they imposed their own name, and parcelled out into wood, arable and pasture lands. According to past usages it might supply a comfortable support to a family in the simplicity of early days, besides maintaining a borderer or two for doing occasionally servile labour.

§ This family originally assumed its name from Toketon, (now

This notion is warranted by an hiatus in the pedigree; the next descent is found besides in another county, while there is not a clue by which its rout is discoverable. But we may now be said to have passed the fabled ages in our history, nothing less remarkable in great states and great families, than an origin obscured by the darkness of antiquity. The Tuftons are but little longer to be found like farmers and shepherds on the kentish hills in the simplicity of our early days, demising rents in eggs, and making small contracts for lands and pastures.

Symon de Tufton was at Northiam in Sussex, living with Joan his wife, in the twelfth year of Richard the Second, and died before the eighth of the next reign, leaving his wife Joan and WILLIAM his son and heir, who was also the father of WILLIAM TUFTON, of Tufton in Northiam, in Sussex, esq.

(now Tufton) in Sussex, from which descended John Tufton, whose eldest son was by king Charles 1st, created Baron Tufton, &c. EDMONSON'S PEERAGE, p. 45.

It is also with Simon de Tufton of Northiam, that he begins the pedigree of this family, in his great work, The Baronagium Genealogicum.

The name began to be written Tufton about the time of Edward III.; for at the battle of Cressy fought in his reign, a Sir Lewis de Tufton was a commander in the second battalion of the English army, which after that great victory obtained Aug. 26, 1346, laid siege to and reduced Calais.

BARNES's Hist. of Ed. III. p. 354.

esq. during the reign of Edward the Fourth, and was succeeded by NICHOLAS his son and heir; who so writing himself, made his will* on the second of January, 1537-8; by which, agreeable with the customs of those days, he ordered his body to be buried in the church of the Blessed Virgin of Northiam, before the altar of Saint Nicholas;§ and that a stone be laid over him with his picture thereon, and an inscription. To Isabel Cryour, his daughter, he bequeathed an annuity for life; to the marriage of six poor maidens in Northiam, twenty shillings each; to the reparation of that parish church, repairs of vestments and other necessaries there, five marks; besides twenty shillings to be distributed by his executors to the poor of that parish; to Nicholas Cryour son of John Cryour, and all his sons and daughters by his daughter Isabel, small legacies; and to JOHN TUFTON his son, whom he appoints his executor, his landed property. By an inquisition taken November 12, 1539, the jury found he died December 31st, before the inquisition was taken, and that John his son aged nineteen years was his heir: and by another

* Ex. Regist. Dingley Qu. 25 in cur. prerog. Cant.

§ This is evident was not the high altar, but that of a chapel annexed, serving perhaps as a place of family sepulture, and dedicated to a favorite saint of his own name, as probably he was the founder.

another inquisition taken in Sussex, it was found he died possessed of the manors of Northiam and Ewehurst in that county. He had married Margaret daughter and heir to John Hever of Cranbrooke, in the county of Kent, esq. descended from the Hevers, of Hever Castle, and of Hever in Kingsdown;* one of whom was with Richard the First at the siege of Acre in Palestine, during the crusades; and another of the same family Sheriff of Kent, in the first and second years of Edward the Fourth. By this lady he became father of John Tufton, his son and heir; Alice the wife of Richard Sharp of Northiam; and Isabel, who it seems deceased during his life, married to John Cryour.

John Tufton was seated at Hothfield in Kent, so early as the time of Henry the Eighth, and as this has been since the principal residence of this eminent family, it will not be improper to enter rather at length into its history, particularly as it was held by a remarkable tenure of the archbishops

* This ancient family was originally of Northfleet in Kent, seated at Shinglewell a hamlet in that parish, where yet is found Hever Farm, their early possession; and opposite the farm-house is a neat dwelling, the lower part of which has been a chauntry chapel, the walls are remarkably thick, and not unlikely on account of the distance from the church where they had a right to attend, was built as a remain of devotional regard for themselves, retainers and neighbours.

bishops of Canterbury, who in the high officers engaged about them on the day they were enthroned, imitated the king upon his coronation. This place with many more had belonged to Odo, bishop of Baieux and on the disgrace of that extraordinary man, it was bestowed upon Fulbert, who held certain manors in barony for the defence of Dover-castle; he resided at Chilham, and was bound to support a certain number of soldiers for that purpose. From him it descended to Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, being held by grand serjeantry of the Lord archbishop of Canterbury, by doing the office of chamberlain on the day of his enthronization; for which service he was entitled to the furniture of his bedchamber. Upon Walter Reynold arriving to this eminent station, which happened when the Lord Badlesmere had been in possession of Hothfield about eight years, he made his claim to the office of chamberlain in right of his manor, before Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, high steward to the archbishop, who held a court for hearing and determining claims on the occasion; when he was admitted by the earl, and also by the consent of the archbishop performed the service: but there seems to have been a demur concerning his fee; for by a verbal agreement between him and the archbishop, he was to return after the festival, the bed, curtains

and furniture, with the vessels of the chamber, (likely of silver) until he had made it appear by an authentic deed, or by reason and justice, that he was entitled to these advantages in right of his possession at Hothfield, a condition he faithfully abided by; and it seems to have been an honor (such was the affection borne towards the church in those times) for one of the richest barons in Kent, to wait on the archbishop in his chamber, and to serve up the water and towel for the washing his hands.

This manor having afterwards fallen to the crown by the attainder of Thomas lord Roos, it was granted in the eighteenth year of Edward the Fourth to Sir John Fogge of Repton, for life; with whom it continued to the seventeenth year of Henry the Seventh; and was then in the crown till Henry the Eighth granted it to John Tufton, esq. of Northiam, towards the end of his reign. To this he added the manors of Offham, Snodbeane and Pepingstraw, with their appurtenances in Offham, Ryarsh, Yalding and Brenchly, to hold in capite by knight's service: also Dodinghale near Canterbury, Caldham in Capel, and Sutton, then late a parcel of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Leeds,* all in Kent, and obtained

* This was a priory of black or austin canons, founded in 1119, in honor of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, by Robert de Crepito

obtained chiefly by purchase. By acts of parliament in the second and third of Edward the Sixth, he procured the disgavelment of all his lands in that county. In the third year of Elizabeth, anno 1561, he was elected sheriff of Kent, and kept his shrievalty at his seat at Hothfield, attending that year in his official capacity, on monday in the third week in lent, at the assizes holden for the county, at East-Greenwich, when serjeant Ralph Chomley, and attorney general Gerard were the judges: as he did also at the assizes holden on monday the 27th of July, at Maidstone, before the same judges.* After having accumulated much to the honor of his family as well in extensive property as in reputation, he died aged forty-seven years, October 10th, 1567, and was buried in the church of Hothfield. He had married Mary daughter and heir of Sir John Baker, of Sisinghurst in Cranbrooke, a district in East-Kent, formerly famous for being the centre of the clothing trade. Sir

Crepito alias Creveceur or Croucheart, knt.—It was endowed 26th Hen. VIII. with. 362l. 7s. 7d. per annum, and granted 2d Edw. VI. to Sir Anthony St. Ledger.

TANNER'S NOTIT. MON.—Leeds.

* It is worthy of remark, that only serjeants at law, and the attorney general did the business for the county of Kent and that no baron or justice attended the circuit in that county, until justice Southcote came to Maidstone, in 1563, with Wray the queen's serjeant. KILBURNE'S SURVEY, p. 399.

Sir John Baker was descended from Thomas Baker, esq. who first settled at Sisinghurst, which had become the family residence since the reign of Edward the Third. Of his descendants was Sir John Baker, grandson of the first Thomas, bred to the law, and becoming eminent in that profession, he obtained many posts of high trust and honor, was several times recorder of London, attorney general, and privy councellor to Henry the Eighth, and in the three following reigns; besides being ambassador to the court of Denmark. He died in London in 1558, and was with great funeral pomp brought down and buried in the family vault beneath Cranbrooke church, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Dinglye of Hampshire. He had issue Sir Richard Baker his heir, who entertained queen Elizabeth at Sisinghurst, in her progress into Kent in 1573, and was also possessed of the site of the priory of Lewes in Sussex,* by a grant from that queen; and John Baker father of Sir Richard the English Chronicler; besides three daughters: one married to Sir Thomas Sackville earl of Dorset, another to

* The site of this cluniac priory was granted 29 Hen. VIII. to Thomas lord Cromwell, and in the 2d of Eliz. to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville; from them it seems to have got into the possession of the Tuftons, to whom it fell in dower by their intermarriages with those families.

TANNER'S NOTIT. MON.—Lewes.

to Sir Thomas Scot, of Scot's-hall in Kent, and Mary, by whom John Tufton, esq. had issue John afterwards knighted, and a daughter Cecilie, married to Sir Thomas Sonds,* of an ancient kentish family, and sheriff of that county, in the twenty-second year of Elizabeth. He was of Throwley, where he founded a school, and dying in 1592, without issue by that lady, was buried in the south chancel of that parish church, where there is a large raised tomb, with a man and woman kneeling on each side of an altar. On the north side of the tomb is the following inscription: "Here

* Of this family was Sir George Sonds, bart. of the county of Kent, who had two sons, arrived almost to the age of manhood, and had each a new suit of clothes, made of the same cloth, and trimmed alike in every thing, saving for distinction sake, that the eldest had gold buttons, and the youngest but silver; for which he bore his brother such a grudge and hatred (for nothing else could be assigned as the cause of it) that he barbarously murdered him in his bed, as he lay sleeping by him. He clove his head and brains asunder with a cleaver and not satisfied with that inhumanity, gave him seven or eight stabs to the heart with a stiletto, and having finished that bloody scene, went next away to his father's bedside and told him of it, rather pleasing himself with the dismal tragedy he had acted, than discovering any remorse or sorrow. He was immediately apprehended, committed to Maidstone jail, condemned at the assizes following, and executed accordingly. CLARK. MIR. c. 9. p. 404.

A narrative of his life and death was published by the Rev. Mr. Boreman. Sir George Sonds also published a narrative of the life and death of his two sons as above mentioned.

"Here lieth buried Sir Thomas Sonds, knight, "and heyer of Anthony Sonds of Throwly, in the "county of Kent, Esquire, who departed this "life the 7th of Februarie, in the 48th yeare of "his age, anno domini 1592, leaving his only "brother Michael Sonds for his heyre.

"Rest here in peace, thou sowle of blessed fame,
"Whose holye life, and well-deserving praise,
"Makes the remembrance of a worthye name
"Survive the number of thy earthlye days.
"For zeal and trew regard to heaven above,
"For bounty in thy house and noble porte,
"For kindness to thy friend, thy Country's love,
"And comfort to the poor afflicted sorte.
"These honours live in thee to lasting fame,
"And leave in death a never-dying name."

On the other side is this inscription:

"Here lieth Dame Cycyllye, the first wife of Sir "Thomas Sonds, knight, and daughter of John "———— of *Thetfyld*, Esquire,* who died the "18th of June, anno domini, 1584."

"Join'd in the nearest bond of dearest love,
"Here lies his first entier beloved wife,
"Whome everye hearte for virtue did approve,
"And held in grace for honor of her life.
"Sweete, curtyse, sober, loyal and discreete,
"Mylde of her mind, and heedfull to offend,
"Full of kind pittie where she found it meete,
"And most assured faithfull to hir friend,
"Thus did she live on earth in good regard;
"Thus now she reigns in heaven with her reward."†

Sir

* It means John Tufton of Hothfield, Esq.
† Parsons' Monuments, p. 110.

Sir JOHN TUFTON succeeded to the estate, being of Hothfield and Northiam, and is recorded by the heralds in their visitation of the county of Kent, in 1574; who from his abilities and great interest was deemed worthy to receive the honor of knighthood, on the 11th of May, 1603; and the dignity of baronet on June the 19th, 1611, upon the first establishment of that order. By purchase he much increased his patrimony, adding the manors of Goldwell in Great Chart, Westwell with the appropriate tythes, and patronage of the church; as also the manors of Repton in Ashford, Warehorne manor and fair, Eytchden in Bethersden, and Foulsey in Hothfield, with their dependencies and appurtenancies. He had the honor of being sheriff of Kent, in the eighteenth year of Elizabeth, anno 1575; and attended at the assizes holden at Rochester, on thursday the first week in lent, when justice Southcote and justice Gawdy were the judges; as he did again at the assizes holden at Maidstone, on July 16th, 1576, before the same judges. In marriage he was also highly favored by fortune, having first made a match of no small advantage with Olympia daughter and heir of Christopher Bloor or Blower, of Bloor's place in Rainham, by whom he had issue three daughters; first, Anne, the wife of Sir Francis Tresham, of Rushton in Northamptonshire,

shire, esq. by whom there was no male issue. His name occurs among the conspirators in the powder plot discovered by king James the First and his ministers, in 1605; but he was not one of those tried and executed for that attempt.* 2d, Elizabeth who died young, and Margaret married to Sir Thomas Caril, of Shipley in Sussex, knt.§ By

* Perhaps the best account of this plot is to be found in the 12th vol. of the Archœlogia of the Society of Antiquaries of London, given by George Naylor, Esq. York Herald, in explanation of a handsome marble monument set up by Sir William Wade, knt Lieutenant of the Tower, in the council-chamber there, anno 1608, with a view of perpetuating the infamy of the conspirators, by a list of their names, in which is that of Francis Tresham; besides inscriptions to the honor of the king, and of the nobility who were the triers of the delinquents, with their coats of arms circumscribing the whole. This is followed by a fac simile of the well known letter to Lord Mounteagle, and a relation preserved in his majesty's paper-office, corrected in the hand writing of the Earl of Salisbury, then secretary of state. The conduct of James is by these records placed in a point of view not less certain than magnanimous, and the whole is amply worthy the notice of our historians. The letter to Lord Mounteagle is yet by Dr. Wellwood in his memoirs, p. 12, affirmed to be but a contrivance of the king's, the plot being discovered by Hen. IV. of France, through the means of the Duke of Sully, then ambassador at the English court; and it was on this account that a party of the Roman church employed Ravillac to assassinate him; but Sully has not said a word on this in his memoirs, or did Ravillac betray a single accomplice on his trial, notwithstanding the severities of the tortures he underwent.

§ Sir Thomas Caril, of Benton and Shipley in Sussex, knt. had

By the alliance with Olympia Bloor, Sir John Tufton* became possessed of Sileham in Rainham, so frequently noticed before, and then lately purchased by Christopher Bloor of Sir Anthony St. Ledger;§ and the manor of Pope's in Hartlip, in

had a daughter Mary, married to Sir Richard Molyneux, the 2d baronet, created Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, by whom were issue four sons, Richard, Caryl, Philip, Francis, and two daughters. Sir Richard the 2d viscount acted with his brother Caryl, in the cause of Charles the 1st, by raising two regiments of horse and foot, with which they served in the civil war, and also attended Charles II. at the battle of Worcester.

* It is likely that he married early in the reign of Elizabeth, and during the life of his father; for in the return of the survey made of several places in the county of Kent, where there were any shipping, boats, or the like, made in her eighth year, Rainham is said to contain eight inhabited houses and three keys; the second is Blower's key, then appertaining to John Tufton the younger. HASTED'S KENT, vol. 2. p. 535.

Rainham has become since the eighth of Elizabeth, a neat and agreeable village; the high road from London to Dover running through the main street, which contains several handsome houses, and one or two good inns.

§ Sileham had prior to Sir Anthony the following possessors: Walter Auberie, 1st Edw. I.; then Peter de Meredale in right of Agnes his wife, and their sons till the reign of Edw. II.; after which it became the property of Donet, which family increased its possessions in this parish, by the purchase of the estate of Roger de Reynham, in the beginning of the reign of Edw III. John Donet died seized of this manor, whose grandson James died in 1409, without male issue, and his daughter Margery carried this manor

in the adjoining parish; together with Bloor's place,* where the ancestors of that name had for several

manor in marriage to Sir John St. Ledger of Ulcombe; from whose descendant Sir Anthony it passed by sale to Christopher Bloor, Esq. and came by marriage to Sir John Tufton, for the first time it was possessed by that family.

HASTED'S KENT, vol. 2, p. 533; and PHILIPOT'S VILLARE CANTIANUM, p. 280. 2d edit.

* The mansion named Bloor's place, the ancient seat of this family, has yet so much remaining that it is not impossible to form a notion of its original state. It was never one of the largest of the early and hospitable habitations of our good ancestors; yet though reduced to a comfortable farm-house is far short of its former extent. The front has suffered an alteration to a cottage-like appearance, but within, and at the back are to be met some remains of its early state, that shew it to have been a work of the age of Hen. VIII. and largely repaired in that of Eliz. or James I. It has been as usual walled about, and what is singular, there are loop holes at regular distances here, said to be for arrows, but far more likely for the firing of small arms. These are continued as air-holes in two barns, having between them an opening, once a gate, leading to a small park. Besides orchards and kitchen grounds, there is a close or private garden communicating with the more old or gothic part of the edifice; this has the appearance of seclusion truly monastic, and is a proof of the retired and modest temperament of the Bloors, that generally until within about a century was possessed by the English nation. The interior of this dwelling (and whatever concerned it, we were informed in a most obliging way by Mrs. Smart the present tenant) has several remains which mark its former style of decoration, as low pointed arched door-cases, original doors, and scraps of sculptured devices; with one of the chambers which has lost but little of its first

first finish. The windows are of the tudor arch, and the walls covered with oaken pannels nicely moulded with representations of parchment scrolls, well carved and perfectly whole; the cornices are peculiar, as are the principal joists; but the plaisterer's art has supplied the fretted ceiling. It is yet rare to meet with a specimen of domestic architecture so completely preserved: and the mind is insensibly led off to the contemplation of the manners and customs of its former inhabitants. A single brass monument is yet all that remains of them; it is in the high chancel of the church; to the memory of Mr William Bloor, gentleman. He has his hair straitly combed, so much then in fashion; with the long furred gown lapelled and fastened with a girdle, at which the purse is pendent; before his breast his hands are conjoined in prayer; this serves to display the deep sleeves lined and cuffed with fur or sables, no less ornamental than inconvenient. The inscription is remarkable, as it contains at full length the title of "defender of the faith," not long granted to Henry VIII. and has besides, a word or two more than usual.

Sub hoc marmore tumulatur corpus Willielmi Bloor
Generosi, qui obiit xxix die Decembris, anno Domini
Millessimo quingentessimo vicessimo nono, regnique Dni
Henrici Octavi, Dei gratia Angliæ & Franciæ regis,
Fidei defensoris, & Dni Hyberniæ vicessimo primo.
Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Near this is another plateless stone, which had, as we learn from Weaver, the like representation and request of John Bloor, who died 29th December, 1520.

Two of the later inhabitants of their former spot, now the retired scene of the useful labours of the farmers, affording to the worthy-minded every requisite for happiness, sleep beside them.

Beneath this stone are deposited the Remains
of JOHN and THOMAS TWOPENNY of
Blower's Place in this Parish;
Sons of William Twopenny late of
Blower's Place, and Anne his wife, both deceased.
John, Thomas } died { 3d May, / 11th Sept. } 1763, aged { 36 / 35 } years.

several generations resided, and where the seat or manor-house had been handsomely rebuilt, or rather amply repaired by the same Christopher Bloor, who had procured his lands to be disgavelled by the acts of the second and third of Edward the Sixth, at the time when John Tufton and forty-two other gentlemen of Kent altered the nature of gavelkind descent of their estates.* To Sir John Tufton also fell (being annexed to the last-named place) the north chancel or aisle of the parish church of Rainham, built it is supposed by his father-in-law, with the vault beneath, where he lies buried, which afterwards became the sepulchre of the family of Tufton. It has been increased with a second on the west, and here the remains of Sir John Tufton and others buried at Hothfield, have been removed, as the vault in that church from the dampness of the situation is continually several feet deep in water.

The second wife of Sir John Tufton was Christian daughter and coheir of Sir Humphrey Brown, second son of Robert Brown of Laganhoo in Essex; he studied in the middle temple, and was

* This was thought by Mr. Lambard the kentish topographer, to be such a singular and new deviation of the kentish law, that he justly observes "It were right worthie the labour to learne the particulars and certaintie (if it may be) of all such possessions these men had at the times of these several statutes, for that also will be serviceable in time to come."—LAMBARD'S KENT. p. 388.

was created serjeant at law in 1532, made king's serjeant in 1536, one of the justices of the common pleas, on 20th Nov. 1543, afterwards knighted: and died Sept. 5th, 1562.

By this lady his second wife he had several children; and having lived with an entire satisfaction among his countrymen, he died the 2d of April, 1624, impressed with pious and becoming sentiments, at an advanced age, and had interment in the church at Hothfield. To this edifice he had been a considerable benefactor, shortly after the funeral of John Tufton, esq. Nor can the history of this worthy personage close better than with the inscription contained on the tablets about his monument, erected in the north side of the chancel, where inclosed within high rails, is a large raised tomb; the top is a slab of black marble, on it the figures of a man and woman; and round the edge of the marble is this inscription.

"Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Tufton, knt. "and bart, son and heyr of John Tufton, esq. and "Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Baker, knt. "And of dame Christiana his wife, daughter and "coheir of Sir Humphrey Brown, (one of the "justices of the common pleas) and of dame "Anne his wife, daughter of ——— Hussey "The said Sir John Tufton had to his first wife "Olympia, daughter of Christopher Blower, esq.

"by

" by whom he had three daughters, Ann, Eliza-
" beth, Margaret; and by his second six sons,
" Nicholas, John, Humphrey, Richard, William,
" Thomas, and four daughters, Cicely, Mary,
" Ann, Elizabeth."

On a tablet in the front: " He re-edified the
" two isles of this church (after it was burnt) at his
" own charge, and under it is made a vault for a
" burying place for him and his posterity. And
" after he had lived eighty years and seen much
" joy of his said children and children's children,
" he departed this life, and cheerfully yielded up
" his soul to Christ Jesus his Redeemer; with an
" assured hope of a joyful resurrection."

On a tablet behind: " The said Sir John
" Tufton lived peaceably in his country, and was
" always ready and well furnished to defend the
" same. He was bountiful in relieving the poor,
" and continual comforter to the distressed in all
" times of necessity; and by his will gave a per-
" petual legacy for the succour of the poor of this
" parish, and of Rainham, besides many other
" legacies to be presently bestowed upon divers of
" his neighbouring parishes for the relief of their
" poor, and for mending of the highways."

Anne, daughter of John lord Hussie, married to Sir Humphrey Brown, was descended in the female line from Edward the Third, as will appear by the following descents.

John

John of Gaunt 4th son of Edward III. and Philippa of Hainault his queen; he was in right of his wife Duke of Lancaster. = Blanch, da. and heir of Henry de Gresmond, Duke of Lancaster, married the 18th of May, 1359.

John Holland Earl of Huntingdon, and Duke of Lancaster, beheaded at Pleshey, 1st Hen. IV. = Elizabeth. = Sir John Cornwall, knt. of the garter.

Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk = Constance. = Sir John Grey, son of Reginald lord Grey of Ruthyn, he died during his father's life time.

Edmund Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Earl of Kent. = Katharine da. to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Anthony, John, Edmund.

Ann da. and heir of Richard Wodville, Earl of Rivers, widow of William Viscount Bourchier. = George lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Earl of Kent, ob. 20th Hen. VII.

Catharine da. of Wm. Herbert Earl of Pembroke, she bequeathed her body to be buried in the abbey church of Wardon in Bedfordshire.

Elizabeth wife of Sir R. Greystok.

Ann wife of —— lord Grey of Wilton.

Richard lord Grey of Ruthyn, having much wasted his estate by gaming, died at the sign of the George in Lombard-street, 15th Hen. VIII. and was buried at the White Friars in Fleet-street, as was Margaret his wife in the same grave, 32d Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth da. of Sir Wm. Hussie.

Sir Anthony Grey of Wrest, succeeded to the earldom.

2 George

3 Anthony

Anne = John lord Hussie.

Sir Humphrey Brown. = Anne.

Bridget Countess of Bedford.

Christian da. and coheir. = Sir John Tufton, of Hothfield.

Nicholas Baron Tufton.

We are now to turn our attention towards the issue of Sir John Tufton by his second wife Christian. His first son was NICHOLAS, afterwards created Earl of Thanet; second, John who died young; third, Sir Humphrey Tufton of the Mote, near Maidstone, and of Bobbing in Kent, knight and baronet. He resided much at Bobbing court,* a handsome mansion situated on a rising ground, with a fine view over Milton and the Swale, and formerly in possession of the family of Savage, then of the Gorehams, and possibly settled on Sir Humphrey by his father. He also became possessed

* Bobbing court is now wholly razed, not a vestige of the mansion remaining; but the site may be distinguished by the usual brick inclosures and large barns, bespeaking the opulence of its former possessors: Of them are several memorials in the church, and for their antiquity may be worth giving a place in this performance.

In the great chancel:

"Orate specialiter pro animabus Dni Arnoldi Savage militis, "qui obiit in vigiliis Sti. Andreæ Apli, anno Dni M,cccc de- "cimo, & Dne Johanne quondam uxor ejus, quorum animabus "propicietur Deus. Amen."

Above they are represented under handsome gothic canopies, Arnold in complete armour, at his feet a lion, and his lady at his side, who has at her's, two lap dogs.

In the north chancel:

"Hic jacet Arnoldus Savage miles, filius Arnoldi Savage, qui "obiit in festo nativitatis beate Marie Virginis, anno Dni. mil. "cccc vicessimo, cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen."

This gentleman is also in armour resting on a lion.

possessed of the manors of Copton and Selgrove in Preston, near Feversham, under a lease from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, as he was of the parsonage of Boughton under the Blean, where he resided very frequently. This had been a portion of the spiritual income of Feversham abbey, which they obtained for the manor of Tring in Hertfordshire, from archbishop Strafford. But the principal seat of Sir Humphrey was the mansion with its park and rights, called the Mote, in the parish of Maidstone, a place always celebrated for the agreeableness of its situation. This he purchased from Thomas Cæsar, esq. It had been the castellated residence so early as the days of Henry the Third, of the powerful family of the Leybourns, and after many possessors fell to the crown, by the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the time of queen Mary. To this was added in 1654, by Sir Humphrey, the adjoining manor of Goulds, with the court of Shepway,* described in Mr. Hasted's map of the hundred, as lying at a short distance to the southward of the Mote-house. And for preserving the privileges of this his capital estate, he did in 1629, the fourth of Charles

The Mote

* This was the estate of Vinter of Vinters, in the parish of Boxley. In this family it continued until Robert Vinter gave these two places to a chauntry in Maidstone church, about the 40th year of king Edward III. Here was a roman burial ground.

Charles the First, bring a writ of quo warranto against the corporation of Maidstone, for claiming divers liberties within the village and parish of Maidstone, including his demesne lands at the Mote, and that under the charter of incorporation of the seventeenth of James the First, when by consent of the parties judgment went by disclaimer; and it seems to have occasioned him no small trouble, on account of the record of the court requiring an amendment, which was through the engrosser's mistaking a remark of the attorney general (written in the margin) become erroneous.

We also find him engaged in a suit in the star chamber, against Mr. Christopher Nevil, son to the earl of Abergavenny, for a riot; the circumstances of this affair, worthy in itself of ridicule, are but sparingly detailed, and do little credit to the discretion of one, or the honesty of the other of the parties. Miss Margaret Morley had been, it appears, known to Mr. Nevil prior to her marriage with Sir Humphrey, he had even gone so far as to make certain overtures, which not being considered of an honorable cast, were by her as they deserved, rejected: these however he renewed after her union with that baronet; she accordingly made her husband acquainted with the views of Mr. Nevil, and that he had solicited her chas-

tity,

tity, as well before marriage, as since.* Desirous of punishing this flagrant offence, he caused lady Tufton to write letters to Mr. Nevil, by which she gave him hopes of her favors, and appointed one night a place of meeting, but the lover was met not by his mistress well inclined as he hoped to find her, but by Sir Humphrey himself with a friend; they had put on the disguise of female habits for the occasion; Nevil himself happened to be attended in the same way, a quarrel ensued, which got the better is not known; but the vindictive husband became prosecutor for what he termed a riot, and in this sense it was admitted by the defendant; but on the solicitation of the lady's chastity he demurred, which was thought good by the court, although the inducement was considered as an aggravation of the offence, and the bill was allowed in opposition to one brought against him by Mr. Nevil.

In 1640 Sir Humphrey appears to have been a member of the house of commons in the second parliament called during that year. It was opened by Charles the First, on the 3d of November, from the throne, and has been since generally known

* In the monument of her sons, Charles and Francis, at Bobbing, she is denominated "the good and sole wife unto Humphrey Tufton;" an insinuation which seems to indicate this lady's reputation had suffered somewhat by this indiscretion of Mr. Nevil.

known by the name of the long parliament, so fatal to that monarch; and on the following year remarkable for the commencement of the great rebellion. He with the greater number of the members took a protestation, which had for its object, the preservation of the kingdom from the machinations of priests and jesuits, and of other adherents of the roman see, as well as its preservation from arbitrary power, by wicked councils, plots and conspiracies, with other things of the same texture. This was the first attempt at association, was a creature of Mr. Pym, and ushered in by a pretended plot of his own fabrication, and with a few intermediate projects brought in the scottish solemn league and covenant, the counterpart of the french league, and was one of the scourges of this island in the last century. Sir Humphrey Tufton it is likely was not unadapted for the work of those times, with a mind active and persevering, and of a cast of temper somewhat rigid and morose, to which his frequent law-suits had much contributed, and besides he appears to have formed a connexion likely to improve those qualities, He was created a baronet the 25th of December, 1641, and appointed sheriff of the county of Kent, in 1654, when he attended justice Aske and serjeant Steele, at the assizes holden at Maidstone, on the 19th of March that year,

year, as he did serjeant Croke* and serjeant Hill,† who sat as judges at the assizes at Maidstone, on the 7th of August, 1655; and having arrived to the age of 76 years, he died in October 1659, at his seat of Bobbing place, and was there interred. He had issue by Margaret eldest daughter and coheir of Herbert Morley,‡ of Glyne in Sussex, several sons and daughters, as will appear by the following pedigree: this lady was by the mother's side descended from the unfortunate Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, in the time of Richard the Third.

Henry

* This was Unton Crooke of the Inner Temple, esq. called to the dignity of a serjeant at law, by Oliver Cromwell, which Unton was descended from Sir John Crooke, of Waterstock in the county of Oxford, and of the same society, knight, serjeant at law, and one of the justices of the court of king's bench, in the reign of queen Elizabeth and king James.

† This was Roger Hill, esq. called to the dignity of a serjeant at law, in the year 1655, by the usurped powers then in being, and further advanced to sit as one of the barons of the court of exchequer.

‡ Herbert Morley, of Glyne in Sussex, esq. seems to have been a busy actor for the parliament during the great rebellion, having had a colonel's commission. He was one of the triers of king Charles, and walked for the county of Sussex, at the investiture of Oliver Cromwell: he was also in the last parliament of the commonwealth, and one of the committee of officers for the safety of the kingdom. He bore for his arms Sable, three leopard's faces or heads Or, with fleur de lis jessant Argent. Crest, on a wreath Or and Sable, a man in armour.

Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded without trial at Salisbury, by order of Richard III. = Katharine daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl of Rivers.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, beheaded on Tower-hill 17th May, 13th Hen. VIII. 1521, buried at the Augustine friars, in Broad street, London. = Eleanor daughter of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, who by will appointed her heart to be buried in the Grey friars church, London, before the image of St. Francis.

Mary = George lord Abergavenny.

Mary = Thomas Fines, lord Dacre of the south.

Margaret da. and heir. = Sampson Leonard, of Kent, esq.

Ann, eldest daughter. = Herbert Morley, of Glyne in Sussex, esq.

Margaret eldest da. and coheir. = Sir Humphrey Tufton, of the Mote.

Chrysogon, married Richard Tufton, 4th son of Sir John, by whom were issue John who being married, left Richard an only son. 2 Mary who married Sir Robert Huddlestone. 3 Christian a daughter.

Humphrey buried at Maidstone. | Sir John. | Charles. Francis. Henry. | Christian. | Olympia. | Cicely.

From these descents much honor is derived to the family, and of this they have been so sensible, that they have given them distinct memorials on their tombs.

Humphrey

Humphrey, eldest son of Sir Humphrey, was a promising young gentleman who died aged twenty years, and buried in Maidstone church, within the choir, near the tomb of archbishop Courtenay, the founder; and has on the adjoining wall a curious monument of the Ionic order, with his bust, erected in 1642, the whole of marble, and surmounted by his arms, and those of the matches of his ancestors; with a very long inscription, in which besides his honorable lineage, and what adds more to his real worth, he is said "to have by his soundness of religion, and his discreet carriage, to the glory of himself and honor of his name, gained in his tender years far beyond the expectation of his age, most affectionate love from his parents; opinion of all hopefulness from his country; great joy and delight from all his acquaintance, and by the sweetness of his disposition, comeliness of person and courtesy unto all, with the many qualities both of body and mind wherewith his travels had enriched him, justly deserved to be accounted the darling both of nature and education. He exchanged this life for the celestial, where his blessed soul liveth in joys everlasting; although his loss here to his parents was unspeakable, and the grief as great unto all that did know him. He died the 3d of August, 1641, being a true lover of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Maidstone."

Sir

Sir John, the second son and heir of Sir Humphrey, who was knighted shortly after the death of his eldest brother, seems to have died with his circumstances involved; for by his will he devised the seat at Bobbing to trustees for the payment of his debts, who conveyed it in 1687, by sale for that purpose to Major Thomas Cooke, of Faversham. He also bequeathed the Mote near Maidstone, to his niece Tufton Wray, one of the daughters of Sir William Wray,* by his sister Olympia, and by her it was alienated to Sir John Marsham, of Whorne place, at Cuxton in Kent; and is now the seat of lord Romney, his descendant. Sir John Tufton although twice married had no issue, and dying in 1685, was buried in Maidstone church. His first wife was Margaret, second daughter of Thomas lord Wootton, of Boughton Malherb, in Kent, by Mary daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throgmorton, of Paulter Perry, in Northamptonshire, knight, descended from Robert Wootton, of that place, in the time of Henry the Eighth, whose son Nicholas was dean

* Sir William Wray, of Ashby in Lincolnshire, was advanced to the dignity of a baronet on the 27th of June, 1660, in the 12th year of king Charles II. at which time he served in parliament for Grimsby: he died in 1670, leaving issue a daughter named Tufton, who married Sir James Montague, knt. brother to Charles earl of Halifax, and four sons, Christopher, Edward, William and Drew, who all died without issue.

dean of York, afterwards of Canterbury, where he has for that age a most sumptuous and beautiful monument in the cathedral, erected by Thomas his nephew, grand-father of the famous Sir Henry Wootton, ambassador at Venice, and after provost of Eton college; one of the most polite scholars of his time in England. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir James Altham.

Francis and Charles, the 3d and 4th sons of Sir Humphrey, were buried at Bobbing, and have a handsome monument in the church to their memory. It contains two well executed busts of the young gentlemen, with flowing locks, the cravat of lace, tasselled in front: they are in armour, a taste prevalent in the time of Charles the First and Second, with large fringed sashes like officers of horse; above is a canopy supported by Ionic columns of black marble, about the cornice and pediment, are the arms of their family,* with the following inscription underneath.

" Here

* Their coats of arms—In a large shield twelve quarterings. 1st. Sable an eagle displayed ermine within a bordure argent,—for TUFTON. 2d. Gules, a cross argent, a lable of five points,—HEVER. 3d. Gules, a chevron between three lions gambs erased, or, within a bordure argent,—BROWN. 4th. Azure, a chevron between three swans proper, beaked, gules,—BAKER. 5th. Per bend sinister, a lion rampant counter-changed,—ADAMS. 6th. Sable three leopard's heads, jessant fleur de lis, or,—MORLEY. 8th. Gules,

" Here lieth interred before this place, the " body of Charles Tufton, who left a son now " living, whose name is Humphrey; and likewise " by the side of him in the same place, lieth the " body of Francis Tufton his brother, never " married; both being the sons of Sir Humphrey " Tufton, of Maidstone, knight and baronet, and " Margaret his wife; and he the second brother " of Sir Nicholas Tufton, baron of Tufton, at " Northiam, in Sussex, and earl of Thanet, in " Kent; and unto his most dear sister Cecyly " countess of Rutland, and Mary viscountess " Dunbar, and the children of Sir John Tufton, " of Tufton aforesaid, and of Hothfield, in Kent, " knight and baronet, and Christian Brown his " wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of " Sir Humphrey Brown, of Essex; and both " these deceased, the sons of Margaret Morley " aforesaid, eldest daughter of the two coheiresses " unto their father Herbert Morley, of Glyne in " Sussex, esq. and grand-daughter of Margaret " Fynes, daughter and heir unto Fynes lord " Dacres,

8th. Gules, a fess ermine,—WALLERS. 9th. Or, on a bend sable, three escollop shells of the first,—GERNON. 10th. Argent on a bend azure between two lions rampant gules, three besants,—TURKE. 11th. Argent a bend vert,—KENDAL. 12th. As the first. On the left is impaled Tufton and Hever, on the right Tufton and Brown, and below, Tufton with the canton of Ulster impaling Morley. Crest, a sea-lion.

" Dacres, who married Sampson Leonard, and " brought that barony into their family; which " Margaret Morley is the good and sole wife " unto Humphrey Tufton. And both these two " the younger brothers of Sir John Tufton, of " Bobbing, knight, now living, eldest son of the " aforesaid Sir Humphrey Tufton, and Margaret " his wife; which Sir John married Margaret " Wootton, deceased without issue; being one " of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas " lord Wootton, of Boughton Malherb; and " since married to Mary Altham, the only child " of James Altham, of Essex, esq. and Alice " Spencer his wife; and all these three brothers " elder than Henry Tufton now living, both " which deceased for their virtuous living and " comeliness of their persons God was pleased to " bestow great blessing upon them, and receive " them into his heavenly mercy. Charles at 24 " years, 1652; Francis at 21, 1657; whose " deaths according to that tribute all flesh oweth " unto nature, being both very hopeful, were sad " losses and unspeakable grief unto their parents " and friends, who loved them most dearly."

" Memento Mori."

" The blessed dead and heaven's delight
" Invites thy soul by this sad sight,
" To learn thee how to live and dy,
" And on God's goodness to rely.

" Life

" Life is not sure, but dy thou must,
" And all thy glory turn to dust.
" Stout though thou art so once were we,
" Dust now we are so must thou be:
" Heaven's joys embrace, vain earth despise,
" In glory thou thy soul shall rise.
" Repent thy sinnes before death take thee,
" Repent in time least time forsake thee."

Henry was the fifth son of Sir Humphrey Tufton.

Christian and Cicely, two daughters of Sir Humphrey, were buried at Maidstone. Cicely died the 3d of February, 1635, aged three years; and Christian died 14th of August, 1641, aged fourteen years; and as it is expressed on her brother Humphrey's monument, she was " a handsome and hopeful, a good and very virtuous gentlewoman."

To return.—The fourth son of Sir John Tufton, of Hothfield, was Richard of Tothill-street, Westminster, and the builder of a street adjoining, bearing his own name: he married Chrysogon daughter and coheir of Herbert Morley, sister to the wife of his brother Humphrey. This Richard died October 4th, 1631, and was buried in the abbey church of Westminster, in the ambulatory about the confessor's chapel, between the chapels of Sts. Edmund and Nicholas. He has there also a small monument of blue and white marble

marble, with his bust and arms, containing five or six quarterings, with an escutcheon of pretence, and nearly the same coats as contained on his nephews' monument at Bobbing. The inscription as if without desert of his own contains nothing more than the titles and alliances of his family. The monument having been set up by Sir Humphrey Tufton, his brother.

Sir William Tufton of Vinters, in Boxley, the fifth son of Sir John Tufton, and also of Norwood, in Milton near Sittingbourne, was created a baronet of Ireland, January 18th, 1622, by James the first, and was appointed governor of Barbadoes, where he died in 1650. His lady was Anne daughter of Sir Cecil Cave, of the county of Leicester, descended from John de Cave, one of the justices of the king's bench in the reign of Edward the First; she died about twelve months before her husband, and probably in England, as she was in 1649 buried under a plain stone in the church of east Greenwich, in Kent. Their issue were three sons, Benedict, Charles, William, and a daughter Vere. Sir Benedict Tufton succeeded to the estate, but dying childless it fell to his brother Charles, who also leaving no descendants, Vere Tufton became sole daughter and heir, and conveyed it to her husband Sir Thomas Beaumont,

of

of an honorable family seated long at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire.*

Of the daughters of Sir John Tufton and Christian Brown, Anne and Elizabeth died young; Cecily the elder married first to Sir Edward Hungerford, gentleman pensioner to queen Elizabeth, descended from Robert lord Hungerford, by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Reginald West lord La-War, who was the great grandfather of Walter lord Hungerford, attainted in parliament the thirty-first of Henry the Eighth; and next year on the 28th of July suffered on the scaffold on Tower-hill, with Cromwell earl of Essex. The crimes laid to his charge were the retaining a chaplain who had called the king a heretic; and he had likewise procured certain persons by conjuration to know how long the king should live. This lord Hungerford was the father of Sir William Hungerford, of Farleigh castle, in Wiltshire; and had issue by Alice daughter of William lord Sandys, Sir Edward above noticed. The second husband of the lady Cecily was Francis sixth earl of Rutland, a person of considerable abilities

* A french word, signifying "as much as the grace of God," which name was given to this place by Roise de Verdon, widow of Bertram lord Verdon: which Roise founded here a monastery for nuns of the order of St. Augustine, to the honor of the holy trinity de la grace dieu, in the reign of Henry III.

BURTON'S Leicestershire, p. 110.

abilities and fortune; he had travelled at an early age with the most honorable reception. He was one of the knights of the bath created in 1603, at the coronation of James the First; and of the garter in 1616; and attended the king that year in his journey into Scotland; and also happily effected the bringing back prince Charles out of Spain in 1623. By this lady he had issue two sons, Henry and Francis who both died in their childhood. She also departed this life September 11th, 1653, and lies buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Westminster abbey. Lord Rutland died December 17th, 1632, and was buried at Botsford. He had first married Frances daughter to Sir Henry Knevit, of Charlton in Wiltshire, knight, by whom he had an only daughter Catharine, married to George Villiers duke of Buckingham; whose son George duke of Buckingham claimed the title of Lord Roos, and was allowed it; but dying without issue, it reverted to the Rutland family.

We are now to turn our attention upon the next heir of the family, Sir NICHOLAS, eldest son of Sir John Tufton of Hothfield, and his descendants possessed of the baronage, a pedigree of whom is here inserted.

I. Sir

I. Sir Nicholas Baron Tufton, died 1631. = Lady Frances Cecil, died 1653.

- Elizabeth married Sir E. Deering
- Frances ob. unmarried 1628.
- Anne died young.
- Alice died young.
- Cicely died unmarried, 1635.
- Dorothy, married Sir R. Ashton.
- Mary, married Sir E. Bishop.
- Christian married W. Milward.
- Diana, married Sir R. Curzon.
- William,
- II. John Tufton earl of Thanet, married Margaret da. and coheir of Richard earl of Dorset.
- 3. Nicholas, died an infant 1617.
- 4. Cecil Tufton, esq. married Mary, da of J. Lloyd, esq. died 1684.

- Anne, died young. 1634.
- Margaret, married George lord Coventry.
- Frances died 1665. married Sir Hen. Drax.
- Cecely, married Christopher Viscount Hatton.
- Mary, married Sir Wm. Walter, bart.
- Anne, married Sir S. Grimstone, bart.
- III. Nicholas Tufton earl of Thanet, died 1679. married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, died 1725

- IV. John Tufton, earl of Thanet, ob. unmarried 1680.
- V. Richard Tufton earl of Thanet, ob. unmarried. 1683.
- VI. Thomas Tufton earl of Thanet, married Catharine da. and coheir of Henry duke of Newcastle, died 1712.
- 5. Sackville Tufton, married Elizabeth da of Ralph Wilbraham.
- 6. George, ob. unmarried, 1670.

John died an infant, 1691.

Thomas died an infant, 1694.

Catharine, married earl of Rockingham.

Anne, married earl of Salisbury.

Margaret married July 2, 1718, Thomas Coke, of Norfolk, earl of Leicester.

Mary, married 1st Ap. 17, 1718, Sir Anthony Grey, son of the duke of Kent. 2d. Earl of Gower.

Isabel, married 1st Lord Paulet. 2d. Sir Francis Drake Delaval.

H

Catharine died unmarried.

Elizabeth died unmarried. 1746.

Margaret died 1758, unmarried.

Christian died unmarried.

Mary died 1784, unmarried

Wilbraham.
John.
Thomas.
William died 1754.

John died an infant.

VII. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, died 1753. married Mary, da. and coheir of William Saville, marquis of Halifax, died 1750.

Mary born 1723. = Sir William Duncan, bart.

Charlotte. born Sept. 1728.

John Tufton. died 1734.

VIII. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, died 1786. married Mary daughter of John lord Sackville, who died 1778.

Elizabeth, Caroline.

Charles.

John member for Appleby, died 1799.

Henry, member for Rochester.

William drowned 1786.

IX. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, now living.

Sir

Sir Nicholas having arrived at a share of wealth and honors, was desirous of shewing his attachment to the court, notwithstanding the great change which took place in the succession of the crown. With many others of the nobility he accompanied Sir Charles Piercy and Thomas Somerset towards Edinburgh, on the 23d of April, 1603; the object of this journey was to notify the death of Elizabeth to James king of Scotland, who was the next heir, and invited to take upon him the government of the kingdom. He, with many other gentlemen obtained from that first sole monarch of this island, the honor of knighthood, which upon the king's entry into England he conferred upon them at Newcastle upon Tyne. During that peaceable reign we are not to expect to find many of our nobility in action; Elizabeth had left some of the ablest ministers in Europe to assist her heir, and although his attachment to his country was undiminished, he had the sense to retain them in their posts, where they were adequate to every charge.

The affair of the palatinate would, had there been but a passage for an army, have brought on a war at the conclusion of his reign; and James, possibly did all he could do,* to negociate in its favour.

* King James's conduct on this affair was very little agreeable to the taste of the protestants in Germany. Spanheim a very learned

favour. However in the year 1624 Count Mansfield, general of the lutheran insurgents in Bohemia, arrived in England; his reception was splendid and honorable; and under his conduct twelve thousand foot and two hundred horse* were to be sent for the recovery of the hereditary states of Frederic the Fifth, prince palatine of the Rhine, and son in law to that king. These he had lost by accepting the crown of Bohemia, offered by the sectaries under the name of evangelicks, in arms against the emperor Frederic the Second, supported by vast alliances, and defending it with all

learned and indefatigable writer in that interest sums up the whole of the effect it had, in his history of the electress Louise Juliane, mother of Frederic the 5th. "That thereby the protestant religion was entirely rooted out of Bohemia, the electoral dignity transferred to the palatine family; the palatinate itself lost; the liberty of Germany overthrown; and the library at Heidleberg carried to Rome, to the irreparable prejudice of learning."

WELLWOOD's Memoirs, p. 32.

* This army was intended to land in France, and was shipped and put over to Calais, but was refused a passage through that country, and was after a tedious stay forced to sail for Zealand, and were in like manner refused a landing and passage through Holland by the states. Thus they were long pent up in ships and suffered the want of all necessaries, by which means a pestilence came among them, and raged extremely, so that they were thrown into the sea by multitudes, insomuch that scarce a third part of the men were landed; and these afterwards mouldering away, the design came to nothing.

RUSHWORTH's Collec. vol. 1, p. 154.

all the forces of his country, and was upon the victory gained by the emperor at Prague, but in distressed circumstances. From the religious sentiments of these times in England verging very fast towards that puritanism which broke out against the church and state in the next miserable reign; when every thing was enhanced in value as it was more or less in opposition to popery. This became a very popular cause, for it was to extend the dominion of the true religion in Germany; Rome itself was to feel its effect.* A blazing star had appeared, and the sagacious astrologers declared its influence extended to the north, beyond the fifty-second degree of latitude.‖ These forces were raised by a press throughout the

* Archbishop Abbot whose infirmities would not allow him to attend the council held on this business, thus writes to Sir Robert Naunton, the king's secretary. "That God had set up his prince, his majesty's son in law, as a mark of honor throughout all christendom, to propagate the gospel and protect the oppressed. That for his own part he dares not but give advice to follow where God leads; apprehending the work of God in this and that of Hungary. That by piece and piece the kings of the earth that gave their power to the beast shall leave the whore and make her desolate. Therefore let all our spirits be gathered up to animate this business, that the world may take notice that we are awake when God calls."

RUSHWORTH's Collec. vol. I, p. 12.

‖ This was discovered by Sir John Heydon, by the inclination of the comet's sword and blade, and to what place both the head and tail became vertical; with other secrets, says Rushworth.

the kingdom; they were to pass through France into Germany, the French having promised them a free passage besides an accession of strength. Dover thus becoming the necessary place of rendezvous, they in their march through the counties committed great excesses; for the suppression of these crimes, a commission dated May 19th, was made out at Cambridge, directed to Sir Nicholas Tufton, and others of approved wisdom and fidelity, to proceed according to the rigor of martial law against such of the new raised regiments as should by a disorderly conduct presume to commit outrages to the disturbance of the peace of the country. How his administration of this kind of justice was relished is not well known; but two years after in consideration of his great merit, he was by letters patent bearing date November the 1st, 1626, in the second year of Charles the First, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Tufton, of Tufton in Sussex; and also on August the 5th, 1628, created earl of Thanet, an island on the kentish coast.*

To

* The isle of Thanet from whence this noble family takes its title, is situated at the north east part of Kent, and is celebrated for being the door through which arts, science, and divine knowledge came into this happy island. The Britons called it Richborough isle, from its vicinity to the city of that name. The Saxons

To the property of his ancestors he also made some acquisitions. These were the manors of Swinfort, adjoining his demesne in Hothfield, and remarkable as it is judged by having been the possession of Otho Swinfort, husband of Catharine concubine to John of Gaunt: also the manor of Gore or Upchurch, in the parish of that name in Kent. The alliance he made was with a family raised

Saxons denominated it Thanet, from a word in their language which signifies FIRE; conjectured to have been so named from the many beacons erected in it, to give warning against the common enemy. The extent of the island is about eleven miles from east to west, and nine from north to south. It contains ten parishes, and had formerly as many churches, though now only seven remain. The soil in general is fertile, and through the good management of its occupiers produces such crops of grain (likewise canary) in favourable seasons, as are scarcely to be equalled, cultivated in every part with corn or garden-stuff, but contains little wood.—" Nor must I forget (says Camden) what redounds to the especial praise of the inhabitants, particularly of those who live near the ports of Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs. They are excessively industrious, getting their living like amphibious animals both by sea and land, making the most of both elements, being both fishermen and ploughmen, soldiers and sailors; the same persons that guide a plough in the field, steering the helm at sea. In the different seasons of the year they make nets, catch cod, herrings, whitings, mackarel, &c.; make trading voyages, manure their lands with sea-weeds, plough, sow, harrow, reap, and store their corn, expert in both professions, and so carrying on the round of labour. They are likewise very active in recovering lost goods from shipwrecked vessels."

KENTISH COMP. p. 249.

raised like himself to the first steps of nobility, and that on account of great ministerial desert: this was with Thomas Cecil, first earl of Exeter, whose daughter Frances he had married, and having by that lady an extensive issue, was upon his death, which took place on the 1st of July, 1631, buried with his ancestors in the church of Rainham. Lady Frances was afterwards buried near her husband, with this slight memorial,

"The Right Honorable Frances
Daughter of Thomas Earl of Exeter,
And late dowager of
Nicholas lord Tufton, earl of Thanet,
Deceased June 12th, 1653."

She left fifty pounds, which purchased an annuity of four pounds, payable yearly out of Meredale and Chapel fields in Rainham, and with the sum of twenty pounds raised by contribution of the parishioners in 1653, was vested for the benefit of that parish, in John Russel esq.

Of the issue of Nicholas earl of Thanet, Elizabeth married in 1623, Sir Edward Deering, of Surrenden, lieutenant of Dover castle. He was created a baronet the 16th of February, 1626, in the second year of Charles the First; and in the sixteenth of that reign, one of the knights in parliament for the county of Kent; in which parliament the levity of his disposition through an eagerness

eagerness to make proof of his learning, got the better of his loyalty, which he soon repenting, made his public apology for it, and escaped in safety to the king: but in return the republicans declared him a delinquent, his estates were sequestered, and himself with his family reduced to great poverty.* He was also the founder of the Surrenden library, so rich in manuscripts.

2. Frances

* He retired to one of his farm-houses, and died 1644, and was buried in the family chancel in Pluckley church. His eldest son Sir Edward Deering, bart. succeeded him, and married Mary daughter of Daniel Hervey, esq. of Coombe in Surry; of which marriage I had (says Mr. Hasted) the following anecdote from a late respectable clergyman in the county, lately deceased. "That Daniel Hervey her father, an eminent citizen of London, and a great loyalist at the death of king Charles, had this Mary an only daughter and heir to all his wealth at the same time he had an apprentice in his house, his first cousin, who found an opportunity of marrying the daughter clandestinely, and bedded with her twelve months before the marriage was discovered; which was occasioned by her father's intention of marrying her to Sir Edward Deering; on which he found means to get the marriage dissolved, and obtained testimonials for it not only from bishop Juxon, but from the most eminent civilians of that time. Two of their opinions were, one, that the young man's father was great uncle to her, and he being dead his son represented him, and consequently was great uncle to her; the other, that it was so notorious a breach of honesty in him, that no state should suffer so bad an example to be countenanced." Some years ago the late Mr. Eliab Hervey, king's counsel found this relation with the above opinions in a black box among the family papers.

HIST. OF KENT, 2d edit. vol 7, p. 469.

2. Frances, who died unmarried.

3. Dorothy, wife of Sir Ralph Ashton, bart.*

4. Mary, married to Sir Edward Bishop, of Parham in Sussex, knt.§

5 and 6. Ann and Alice died young; and 9th, Cicely, who died unmarried.

7. Christian, married William Millward, esq. of Chilcote in Derbyshire; descended from Sir Thomas Millward, knt. a learned lawyer in Lincoln's inn, one of the readers of that society, and chief justice of Chester, in the time of Charles the First.

8. Diana, the wife of Sir Robert Curzon, of Water-Pyrie in Oxfordshire; descended from Robert

* He was the eldest of ten sons of Sir Ralph Ashton, of Lever and Whalley in Lancashire, bart. upon whose death he succeeded to the title and estate, and married, first, Dorothy aforesaid, and afterwards Elizabeth daughter of Sir Sapcote Harrington; but leaving no children by either of them, and having lived to bury eight of his brothers, he was succeeded by his ninth brother Sir Edmund, who likewise died without issue and was succeeded by the youngest brother Sir John, the tenth son of Sir Ralph, who also dying without issue, the patent expired.

BART. of ENGLAND, vol. 2, page 218.

§ He was knighted by king Charles 1st, at Hampton-court, Dec. 18, 1625, and was returned for Steyning to the first Parliament called by that prince, after which he succeeded his father in dignity and estate, and taking part with his sovereign against his rebellious subjects, was made a prisoner in Arundel castle, and had his inheritance sequestered.—IBID. vol. 2, page 266.

Robert Curzon, esq. reader of Lincoln's inn, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and in the time of Edward the Sixth, one of the barons of the exchequer.

The sons of Nicholas baron Tufton were

1. William who deceased in his father's life time.

3. Nicholas, who died an infant.

4. Cecil, who died in Lincoln's inn fields, the 19th June, 1682, and was buried in the family vault at Rainham, having married Mary daughter of —— Lloyd, esq. and had issue Sir Charles Tufton, of Twickenham in the county of Middlesex, who was the father of Cecil Tufton* and other children.

2. JOHN, his eldest surviving son succeeded to the title and estate, as second earl of Thanet. To the family estate now arrived at a considerable extent, he added the manor of Merethorne, as also Meresborough in Rainham, with certain lands in that parish, late belonging to the dissolved priory of Leeds,§ in the same county, and purchased

* On a loose plate in the vault at Rainham we find there was a Cecil Tufton, esq. died August 11, 1728, in the 41st year of his age, probably the above person, as he does not appear in the pedigree.

§ Robert de Crevequer founded the priory of Leeds about the year 1137, when he gave to the canons there in free and perpetual

purchased from Charles Thornhill, esq. He had also possession of the great tythes of the church of Westwell, under a lease from the archbishop of Canterbury, owner of that appropriate parsonage.

We also find the earl a member of the upper house, while his uncle Sir Humphrey was engaged in the lower; and like him did on the 4th of May 1641, take the protestation, this the greater part of the lords are said to have done sorely against their inclinations. The preamble and protestation were read to them by Mr. Maynard, and to admiration so fair was the appearance with which it dazzled the eyes of the less curious, that the generality of the house of peers immediately took it, and even the bishops themselves, little imagining it was to be a future rod to the nation, particularly to their function and the established religion of the church of England. But this John earl of Thanet was not among those who approved and

petual alms, all the churches of his estates, with the advowsons of them, among which was Rainham, where there still remains in the window of the high chancel, the arms of the family, viz. Or, a cross voided, gules.—Weever p. 287, informs us that the prior of Leeds, with three of the canons laid violent hands on a monk of St. Albans, whereupon many quarrels would have ensued, had not pope Boniface the 9th (upon hearing thereof) authorised the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury to hear and determine all controversies between the two houses, and to absolve the delinquents after competent satisfaction made to the wronged parties.

and gave a cordial support to the measures of the powers ascendant, during the greater part of the times he lived in; for he was obliged to compound for his estate with the sequestrators of the rebel parliament, at a sum no less than 9000 pounds, which is the greatest amount paid by any one whose name is entered in the list of those who in 1654, were obliged to compound.

In 1653 he was appointed high sheriff of Kent, for the ensuing year, that on which his sequestration took place, he yet submitted to the necessity of the times and served the office degrading as it was esteemed to one in his high rank, and as many others did of the same loyal principles, on whom in those days of oppression, such services were imposed. He attended justice Aske and serjeant Newdegate, at the assizes holden in March that year at Maidstone, as he did baron Pepys who sat as judge (only) at the assizes in that town on the 6th of July following.

His lordship married on April 21st, 1629, Margaret eldest of the two daughters of Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, by his wife the lady Anne Clifford, baroness Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey, and sole daughter and heir to George earl of Cumberland: and having lived to see an end to the evils which had so long desolated his country, he died in 1664, and was buried at Rainham, where his coffin is thus inscribed:

" Here

" Here lieth expecting the second coming of
Our Lord Jesus Christ,
The body of the Right Honorable
JOHN EARL OF THANET,
Who died the 7th day of May, 1664,
At Thanet-house in Aldersgate-street, London,
Aged 55 years.
Who left behind him six sons and five daughters,
Which he had by Margaret Sackville,
Daughter of the Right Honorable Richard
Earl of Dorset."

His daughter Anne has a like inscription, and in the same place.

" Here lieth expecting the second coming of
Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,
The body of the Right Honorable
LADY ANNE TUFTON,
Daughter of John Earl of Thanet,
By Lady Margaret Countess of Thanet, his wife.
This child departed this life,
Upon the fourth of October,
Being of the age of one month,
In the year of our Lord God, 1634."

Countess Margaret survived earl John twelve years, dying on the 14th of August, 1676. By this lady he had issue Nicholas, John, Richard and Thomas, successively earls of Thanet; with Sackville and George, who were buried at Rainham. Also

Also six daughters; 1. Anne, died young; 2. Margaret, married George lord Coventry, on July 18th, 1653, who was custos rotulorum of the county of Worcester. By this lady he was father of three sons and two daughters; and outliving her husband, she erected a handsome monument to his memory at Coombe d'Abitot, and is there mentioned "an elegant yet sorrowing matron."

4. Frances wife of Sir Henry Drax, of Boston in Lincolnshire, descended from Richard Drax, a learned lawyer of Lincoln's inn, and one of the governors of that society for many years during the reign of Henry the Sixth. Of this family was also Sir James Drax, knighted by the protector at Whitehall, on the 1st of February, 1659. The lady Frances was interred in the family vault at Rainham, and hath the following inscription on her coffin.

"Here lieth interred
The body of the Right Honorable
Lady Frances Drax,
Daughter to the Right Honorable John
Earl of Thanet,
And, wife to Henry Drax, esq.
She died on Wednesday the 22d of November,
In the year 1665."

4. Cecely married Christopher viscount Hatton, governor of Guernsey, descended from Sir Christopher

Christopher Hatton, student of the inner temple, who raised himself in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his abilities, to the dignity of chancellor of England, and was buried in a most sumptuous monument in the old church of St. Paul, at London; but dying without issue, a great part of his estate fell to his nephew, who was also governor of Guernsey. Christopher viscount Hatton had a most remarkable escape from death, while he and his family lodged in Cornet castle, which stood near half a mile in the sea, the magazine of powder was fired at midnight by lightning, and lord Hatton being in bed, was blown out at a window in his shirt upon the castle-wall, where he lay stupified, but received no harm. The lady Cecely with her several women perished in the sea; but one of his children was found alive the next day sleeping (under a beam) in its cradle.* This happened in the year 1675, and his daughter so preserved was Anne afterwards the wife of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham.

5. Mary

* John Aubrey a collector of rare things, relates in his miscellanies, page 126, (London 1786) "That the countess of Thanet, (earl John's lady) saw, as she was in bed with her lord in London, (the candle then burning in her chamber) the apparition of her daughter, my lady Hatton, who was then in Northamptonshire, at Horton Kirby; afterwards, anno 1675, this lady Hatton was blown up with gunpowder set on fire by lightning, in the castle at Guernsey, where her lord was governor."—This story is had from Baxter's treatise on spirits.

5. Mary the wife of Sir William Walter, of Saresden in the county of Oxford, bart.* (the 352 bart. by creation) is descended from Sir John Walter, of the inner temple, knight, serjeant at law and lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, in the reign of king James; which Sir John was the son and heir to Edmund Walter, esq. a man of great judgement in the law, and frequently reader of the same society in the reign of queen Elizabeth: by which two eminent persons a great part of the lands and estate of this Sir William was purchased and annexed to the ancient possessions of this worthy family.

And lastly, Anne the 6th, married to Sir Samuel Grimstone, of Colchester and Missinghall in Essex, son to Sir Harbottle Grimstone,§ who was brought up to the law, and being member for Colchester in 1639 and 1640, was a vehement speaker against the grievances then under complaint; but when he saw after the death of the king these replaced by far worse, his house being burnt in the siege, he quitted his recordership, and took himself out of the nation. After the restoration he was chosen speaker of the healing

* See a plate of their arms in Gwillam edit. Art. Baronet, fol. 85.

§ To this learned person we are indebted for the publication of that library of the law, Sir George Crooke's Reports.

healing parliament, April 5th, 1660; and in November following master of the rolls, which he held until his death in 1683. By the lady Anne were two children, Edward and Mary, who both died young, so that the dignity of baronet expired with Sir Samuel, who died in 1700, aged 52 years, leaving a great estate to William second son of Sir William Luckyn, of Missing-hall, who was son and heir of Sir Capel Luckyn, bart. by Mary his wife, sister to the said Sir Samuel, under certain limitations, that he should bear the name of Grimstone for ever: he was created on the 3d of June, 1719, viscount Grimstone and baron Dunboyne in Ireland, as seen in the patent.*

Lady

* Preamble to the patent of the Right Honorable the lord viscount Grimstone, and baron of Dunboyne.

" Since nothing conduces more to the public good than to reward virtue, especially where it is attended with nobleness of birth, and when men are descended from ancestors that have deserved greatly of their country, and have matched with the best families in the kingdom to raise them to greater honor. In this quality does recommend himself to us, our well-beloved William Grimstone, of Gorhambury, in the county of Hertford, esq. descended in a direct line from Silvester Grimstone, of Grimstone, in the county of York, who accompanied William the conqueror in his expedition into England, and was his standard-bearer at the famous battle of Hastings, where the kingdom proved the reward of the victory. From this Silvester down to the said William Grimstone, there has been a long series of ancestors

Lady Anne died November the 22d, 1713, in the 60th year of her age, and was buried at Tewin in Hertfordshire.

In this place it will be proper to notice George Tufton, sixth son of John second earl of Thanet, born the 30th of June, 1650, and buried at Rainham, where there is in the north chancel, a fine monument of white marble erected to his memory, which represents the deceased a comely personage in a roman habit, seated on a suit of armour, the whole placed on a circular pedestal, and executed in a masterly stile. Two inscriptions are

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cestors famous for their unshaken love to their country, and inviolable fidelity to their prince. In which number did greatly shine Sir Edward Grimstone, privy counsellor and comptroller of Calais, who, when the town had surrendered to the French, continued to hold out one of his forts, and did not deliver it up until he was compelled by famine. The great grandson of this Sir Edward, was Sir Harbottle Grimstone, baronet, that great patron and example of arts and sciences, who was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles the 2d to the country and throne of his ancestors, speaker of the house of commons, and master of the rolls. To this great man's name, family and virtues, does the said William Grimstone succeed, an heir worthy of him, who to the merits of his illustrious ancestors, has added this one more of his own: That when in difficult times, our succession to these kingdoms was in danger, he shewed himself a strenuous asserter of the public good, and of our rights. Know ye therefore, that we, as a perpetual testimony of our royal favor to him and his posterity, do create, &c."

Monument of George Tufton, Rainham Church, Kent

are inserted upon the plinth, one in english, the other a translation into the latin, in which his merits are enumerated. His loss seems to have been severely felt by his mother and relations. The inscriptions giving the best history of him, are here inserted.

" Here in the vault under this place
Lieth the body of
THE HONORABLE GEORGE TUFTON,
Sixth son of the Right Honorable John
Earl of Thanet,
By his lady Margaret,
One of the daughters and coheirs of
Richard earl of Dorset.
He was born the 30th of June, 1650,
At Hothfield in Kent.
Being about the age of fifteen, he travelled
into France, and from thence into Germany
to the court of the prince Elector Palatine of
the Rhine, in whose army being in the bishop
of Spires' country, near Newstadt,
He was wounded on the 21st of October, 1666,
And after having with great courage languished
under the pain of his wounds,
For which, neither in France, Germany, nor
England, he could find any cure,
He died the 12th of December, 1670,
In London,

At

At Thanet-house,* in Aldersgate-street,
To the great grief of his tender and pious mother,
At whose charge this monument was erected,
In memory of her deceased beloved son."

On

* Thanet-house in Aldersgate-street, in the parish of St. Botolph, London, was built by the most eminent architect of his time in England Inigo Jones, who studied in Italy under the famous Andrea Palladio, and was the town residence of the family of Thanet. It was a magnificent old house of the Ionic order, "an edifice, say the London historians, that deserves a better situation and greater care for preserving it from the injuries of time;" but the politeness of the town is so far removed from hence, that it is hardly possible this fabric should be kept or admired as it ought. It is uncertain when they quitted this mansion for another in Great Russell-street, but it must have been some time before the year 1681, for it was then in the possession of Cooper earl of Shaftsbury, who had hired or purchased it for the purpose of living in the city, to inflame the minds of the citizens, among whom he used to boast he could raise 10,000 brisk boys by the holding up of his finger. It was from this house he was committed to the tower, and upon his papers being searched, was found the draft of an association to exclude the duke of York from the throne, and other measures highly treasonable. He also attempted to get into the magistracy, but being disappointed in his views, and terrified at the apprehensions lest the conspiracy he had entered into against his prince should be detected, he fled in 1683 to Holland, where he soon died of the gout. It has since been a tavern, and has undergone various fortunes, until in 1750 it was converted into a lying-in hospital, a most humane institution supported by voluntary contributions. The rules of this charity may be seen in Maitland's London, vol. 2, page 764, where a pretty good view is given.

Of

On the other side is an inscription in latin :

" GEORGIUS TUFTONUS,
Filius sextus genitus ex nobilissimo viro
Johanne insulæ Thanetensis comite
et Margarita lectissima ejus conjuge
Richardi Dorsetensis comitis
filiarum cohæredum una,
natus est prid: Kal. Jul. Anno M,DCL,
Hothfeldiæ in agro Cantiano,
annum cum egerit XV prefectus est
in Galliam, inde Germaniam ubi
Principi Palitino Rheni militans prope
Neustadtium in episcopatu Spirensi
XII Kal. Novemb. Anno M,DCLXVI
accepit vulnera
quibus mederi nec quicquid uspiam erat
artis medicæ nec quicquam conabatur ;
horum ærumnas postquam pertulisset
quo decuit animi robore
Anno M,DCLXX prid. id. Januarii
Londini

Of the earl of Shaftsbury, Mr. Pennant relates in his London page 249, " That when he was in power he urged the dutch war with uncommon animosity, and always concluded his speeches with DELENDA EST CARTHAGO. When he fled to Holland he was so fearful of being given up, that he solicited to be made a burgher of Amsterdam, in order to secure his person; the magistracy conferred on him the privilege, with these remarkable words, A NOSTRA CARTHAGINE NONDUM DELETA SALUTEM ACCIPE."

Londini in Thanetanis ædibus
vita functus est.
Mater mæstissima bene meriti filii
M. S.
posuit."

At the time of his receiving the wound of which he died, he was at the court of the elector palatine with his brother Sackville; the country being invaded by the duke of Lorraine, they offered their services, and this young gentleman being engaged in rescuing the elector from an ambuscade, with about twenty others, had his horse shot under him, and received the wound under which he languished and died in England: and for this good service he was presented by the palsgrave with a ring worth two hundred pounds, besides a cornetcy in his troop of guards, which appears by letters testimonial under his hand and seal; nor would he dispose of the cornetcy until he had an account from this country of Mr. Tufton's death, which did not happen until four years after he had been wounded in his service.

Mr. George Tufton lies buried in the eastern vault beneath Bloor's chancel in Rainham church, the second on the right of the entrance, having the following memorials on his coffin.

" Here lieth expecting the second coming of
Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

The

The body of the Right Honorable
MR. GEORGE TUFTON,
Sixth son of the Rt. Hon. John earl of Thanet,
Who died upon the twelfth of December, 1670,
At Thanet-house, in London,
Being 20 years of age and 6 months."

On a second plate:

"This young gentleman died of a wound he received four years since, in Germany, in the service of his highness the prince elector palatine."

We are now to consider the sons of John earl of Thanet, as they were successively possessed of that dignity.

NICHOLAS the eldest son was born on August the 7th, 1631, and in the year 1664, he on the 11th of April married Elizabeth second daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, who deceased on the 1st of September, 1725, leaving his lordship no issue. During the rebellion against Charles the First, he resided much in France, but before the year 1650 was in England on a visit to his grand mother Anne, countess dowager of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery, in Yorkshire and Cumberland, where she had her residence, and in 1651 he travelled again on the continent, particularly in Italy and France, and coming again to his native land in 1655, was committed

committed to the tower of London, by the command of Oliver Cromwell and his council, on suspicion of being in a plot against him, from whence he was discharged the 20th of September following: the year after on the 11th of September he was again sent prisoner, and laid under restraint until the 25th of June, 1658.* The cause of suspicion which fell so heavily on the loyal party, was chiefly the attempt of Colonel Penruddock and Sir Joseph Wagstaff, at Salisbury, where on the 12th of March, 1655, with about two hundred followers they seized the judges holding the western circuit, and were in hopes of a general rising. This had been concerted with Charles the Second, who had sent the earl of Rochester home for that purpose, and removed himself from Cologne, where he resided, to Flushing, expecting to return and place himself once more at the head of an army for the recovery of his kingdoms. But this failure ruined the royal cause, and filled the prisons with its adherents, besides giving colour for an exaction of one tenth part of the remaining estates of every one who had at any time taken arms for the king: burthens from which they were scarcely ever free, nor was earl Nicholas as one of them, released from confine-

ment

* Probably about this time the Tufton family began to use the motto, "Faithful but unfortunate."

ment till within three months of the death of the protector. After his liberation, he seems to have passed on smoothly to the end of his life, which befel him on the 24th of November, 1679, and he had interment with his ancestors the 10th of December following. His monument erected in Rainham church, is a good performance. He is represented in full proportion in his parliamentary robes, and in an attitude as if delivering a speech in the house. The figure is fixed on a low pedestal, the whole of white marble; about the pedestal is an inscription, which does much honor to his memory, and is here given as the best supplement to what we have been able to collect concerning his life.

" In the vault of this church near this monument,
Lieth the body of the Right Honorable
NICHOLAS TUFTON, EARL OF THANET,
Baron Tufton and Baron Clifford
Of Westmoreland and Vipont,
Lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven,
High Sheriff by inheritance of the County of
Westmoreland,
Eldest son of John earl of Thanet,
By the Lady Margaret, coheir of Richard Sackville
Earl of Dorset,
By the Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and heir of
George, Earl of Cumberland.

Who by his early and generous education in arts and arms, improved by much travel and experience, did greatly advance his natural endowments; being a person signally eminent for his loyalty to his prince, king Charles the Second, in the time of whose banishment he suffered three years and a half imprisonment in the tower of London; and no less renowned for his love to his country, and also for valour and magnanimity, for justice, temperance, courtesy, conjugal affection and constant friendship, highly exemplary. He married the lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Honorable Richard, earl of Burlington and Cork,§ lord high treasurer of Ireland, by the lady Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry lord Clifford, last earl of Cumberland.

He died November the 24th, in the year 1679,
Aged 49 years.

In honor to whose memory, his faithful and disconsolate lady hath erected this monument."*

Nicholas

§ A grandson of this nobleman with several of the Boyle family lies buried in Preston church, near Faversham in Kent.

* The arms are cut in front, viz. Sable an Eagle displayed ermine, within a bordure argent, for TUFTON, impaling per bend embattled argent and gules, for BURLINGTON, with supporters. On the dexter side an eagle ermine, and on the sinister a lion argent per pale embattled gules. Crest, a sea-lion gardant.

Nicholas earl of Thanet was succeeded by his next brother JOHN the fourth earl, born on August the 7th, 1638. He also succeeded his mother Margaret, countess of Thanet, as baron of Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey, who by her last will bearing date the 19th of June, 1676, gave the Yorkshire and Westmoreland estates§ to this John her

§ In one of those estates called Whinfield forest, situated six miles from Appleby in the county of Westmoreland, is a surprising large oak tree, which for several generations has been the admiration of the northern inhabitants, and is deemed such a singularity, that Mr. William Todd, formerly of Moor-house, in the aforesaid county, has thought it a sufficient subject to delineate on a plate, and has given an entertaining historical description thereof. Its size may be doubted, I shall therefore take the liberty to give the description.—Mr. Todd says "This most surprising large oak tree, has stood in this forest near two hundred and seventy years, by the neareſt computation of the neighbouring inhabitants of that country; it is supposed to have derived its name from two other trees which formerly stood near the place, which being all of so wonderful a size, and nearly resembling each other, were therefore called "The Three Brethren Trees."—The circumference of this (which is supposed the most wonderful of the three) measures 14 yards, or 42 feet, being nearly of this thickness to the height of 15 feet from the root, from thence to the branches it diminishes proportionably; as to the true height thereof it is a little uncertain to account for, especially as the top part, (together with most of the principal branches) has been broken off many years; but to the nearest estimation possible, according to my own observation, it appears to be at least 50 feet or nearly; as to the circumference at the top (as

her second son, for life: her ladyship departed this life

(as it now remains) it may, in respect to that proportion be supposed to have been 10 feet higher, exclusive of the several tall branches, which consequently have been thereto belonging.—Thus it appears, that the true height, as near as possible, may be said to have been 60 feet in solid timber, which in respect to so wonderful a thickness is also equally admirable.—The spreading or side branches are also mostly decayed and broken off, yet what is very surprising of those which remain (although but stumps) there is one which is observed at the spring seasons to shoot forth and bear leaves.—If it were possible an acorn of this most wonderful tree could be procured, it certainly would deserve a place in the British museum, and might equally be admired as a curiosity not the least inferior to any one contained therein.—Having thus particularly described the outside situation of this most famous tree, I shall without doubt more surprize the reader in giving the inside description, which, as near reality as possible, is as follows. On the north east side, next that of Temple Sowerby, is a large entrance cut and broken out in form of a door-way, where people either walk in on foot, or ride in on horse back, and though this may appear a singular circumstance, the truth of it is well known to those persons who have had the curiosity to observe it, several of whom are now in London and other parts of England, &c. As to the inward prospect, it is rather dismal than otherwise, representing as it were, part of some ruinous castle or ancient tower, being so much inwardly decayed as even reduced almost to a shell; near the top in the cavities within, are several of those animals called bats, and the martins also resort thither in great numbers; the lower part is most wonderfully spacious, and will easily admit (as before observed) of a horse and man therein, to turn about at pleasure; it is also a very convenient receptacle for the deer in stormy weather, which in this forest are many in number, and are esteemed not inferior to any in England."

life on August the 14th following, and he became possessed of those estates, with the hereditary sheriffdoms of Westmoreland and Cumberland; for it frequently happened in those hereditary sheriffdoms, that female heiresses became possessed of them, and were consequently sheriffs of those districts; for there are several instances of women bearing that office, as may be seen in most of the treatises in which that duty is mentioned; and those things required by it, not proper to be undertaken by a female, were entrusted to a deputy or shire-clerk in their name. Not only the office of sheriff, but even justice of the peace has been in the hands of the softer sex; for among the Harleian manuscripts is a very remarkable note taken from Mr. attorney-general Noy's readings in Lincoln's inn, in 1632, in which upon the point whether the office of a justice of a forest might be executed by a woman, it was said that Margaret countess of Richmond mother to Henry the Seventh, was a justice of the peace; that the lady Bartlet was made a justice of the peace, by queen Mary, in Gloucestershire, and that in Sussex, one —— Rowse, a woman, did usually sit upon the bench at the assizes and sessions among other justices, *gladio cincta* (girded with a sword); and it is equally certain that Anne countess

countess of Pembroke exercised the office of hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland, and at the assizes at Appleby, sat with the judges on the bench, which puts this point beyond a question.*

In addition to the estate which fell to this earl John by the decease of the lady Margaret his mother, he obtained the whole of the effects of the Cliffords, by the death of his cousin Alathea, sole daughter and heiress of James earl of Northampton, by his first wife the lady Isabella, the sister of his mother, and wife of Edward Hungerford, esq. son and heir of Sir Edward Hungerford, knight of the bath, whereby he became vested in the whole inheritance possessed by his grand mother, the countess of Pembroke.* Earl John died in Yorkshire unmarried, and was brought to the family vault at Rainham, for the sake of resting with his ancestors, (a desire naturally existing in the human bosom of every age) where, on the plate of his coffin (for he has no other monument) is this inscription:

" This is the body of
JOHN, EARL OF THANET ISLAND,
Lord Tufton, baron Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey,
Lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven,
And

* Blackstone's Commentaries, (by Christian) vol. 1, p. 340.

And high sheriff by inheritance of the county of Westmoreland;
Who died at his castle of Skipton in Craven, in the county of York,
the 27th day of April, 1680.*

The earldom after his decease, together with the estates in Kent, Sussex, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, descended to his next brother RICHARD fifth earl of Thanet, who was born on May 30th, 1640. Upon his becoming possessed of these estates, he demanded a general arbitrary fine of all his customary tenants in Westmoreland, according to the ancient tenure of those lands, and in consequence of a refusal to submit, his lordship caused writs of ejectment to be served on some of the chief tenants, and thereupon commenced a suit against them, which was brought to a trial and issue at the bar of the court of king's bench, in Westminster-hall, the same year, 1680; and being debated to a considerable extent, the verdict was given in his lordship's favour; but the advantages gained in this suit did not tend to prolong his life, for dying unmarried shortly after

* There is in the vault of Rainham church among the remains of the Tufton family a heart-shaped leaden box, containing the bowels of one of them, probably of this earl, whose body being brought from so great a distance, embowelling must have been necessary for its removal.

after, the honors and estates devolved to his brother Thomas.

It has been unnoticed where this earl was buried, we find him however with his ancestors at Rainham. His coffin has this memorial:

"Here lieth the body of the Right Honorable
RICHARD EARL OF THANET,
Being the third son of
John, Earl of Thanet Island;
Who died the 8th day of March, in the 44th
year of his age.
A. D. 1684."

THOMAS succeeded as sixth earl of Thanet. He was born in August 1644. Having lived long a single life strongly attached to the true interests of the church of England, a sentiment characteristic of those times, arising from the little care of Charles the Second towards it, and the direct aims of his successor James for its subversion; he at length married Catharine daughter and coheiress of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. For this lady he appears to have had a singular affection, although her father possessed sentiments very opposite to his own on that grand event, the revolution, as we at this day are accustomed to name the successes which brought and preserved the throne to William the Third and his queen. For upon the restoration he had been appointed master

master of the robes, a lord of the bed-chamber, and elected knight of the garter; he had been further continued in favour under James the Second, was a lord also of his bed-chamber, a privy counsellor, and created lord chief justice in Eyre north of the Trent, besides being lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and governor of Berwick. Such was the strength of his attachment to the abdicated king, that he not only opposed the settlement of the crown on his daughter Mary and her husband William prince of Orange, but upon their being declared king and queen, refused the oaths and retired from public affairs until his death. Quite in an opposite career do we find his son in law the earl of Thanet, he was among the first of the lords spiritual and temporal then about London, who immediately after James had departed to Gravesend for the purpose of quitting the kingdom, met at guild-hall, where with the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of Winchester and St. Asaph, with many more of the nobility, assisted by the lord mayor, they declared that the king by pernicious councils had withdrawn himself, as they apprehended in order to leave the nation; their zeal for the public good obliged them unanimously to apply immediately to the prince of Orange, who with great hazard and expence had delivered them from

popery and slavery. They did thereby declare their resolution to assist his highness in the procuring of a free parliament with all speed, wherein the laws, liberties and properties might be secured, and also the church of England, supported and encouraged; with due liberty to protestant dissenters and the protestant religion. That in the mean time they would endeavour to secure the city and parts adjacent, by disarming the papists, securing the popish priests, and doing all things else which might promote his highness's generous intention for the public good.

This declaration was carried to the prince of Orange by the earl of Pembroke, the viscount Weymouth, the bishop of Ely and lord Culpeper, who were directed to give an account of what had been done at the meeting.

On the part of the earl of Thanet we are glad to find the strongest attachment to the family placed on the throne, and to whatever was conceived necessary for the welfare of the religion of the country established by law. He was also much in favour with the king.

It has been already noticed that this earl Thomas was the grandson of the spirited Anne Clifford, sole daughter and heiress of George earl of Cumberland, in whose right he had succeeded to great estates in the northern counties. He had recollected

recollected much contention between this lady and her uncle Francis, earl of Cumberland, younger brother to her father earl George and baron Clifford, not only for the lands of the ancient family of Clifford, but also for the titles and dignities of lord Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey, of right belonging to this lady, as sole daughter and heiress to her father and to his heirs, while the earldom of Cumberland granted to Henry Clifford, in the 17th of Henry the Eighth, continued in the male line. This coming to the knowledge of Mr. Gregory King, Lancaster herald, he drew out in the summer of 1690, the pedigree of Clifford, and upon examining the pretensions of earl Thomas, found his grandmother was truly possessed of those dignities, and that his lordship as cousin and next heir was entitled to the baronies. On this the earl of Thanet having fully informed himself, resolved to prosecute his claim, and for that purpose he applied to Mr. serjeant Levinz and others learned in the law, (with the assistance of Mr. Lancaster) by them it was agreed to begin by a petition to the king for the barony of Clifford only, as including the other two titles. The petition was drawn up by Mr. King, and being approved of by serjeant Levinz, the earl presented it to his majesty at Whitehall, who was pleased to refer it to the house

house of peers, as the parliament was then sitting. This petition is left remaining among the evidences of the family, and contains much to the honor of the family of Tufton, now become heirs to the ancient family of Clifford and its alliances. It is here given at full length.

" To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of Thomas earl of Thanet, cousin and next heir to George earl of Cumberland and lord Clifford, deceased.

" Humbly sheweth, that Robert de Clifford your petitioner's ancestor, whose heir he is, was summoned to parliament by that title, in the 28th of Edward the First, as a baron, (the writ being directed *Roberto de Clifford*;) and also summoned in several ensuing parliaments in the said king's reign, and in the reign of Edward the Second, died seized of the said title and dignity, *and to his heirs* as of fee and right; and his heirs as barons Clifford were from time to time summoned to sit in parliament by that title, until the reign of Henry the Eighth; which title of lord Clifford, by divers descents, descended to Henry lord Clifford, who by the late king Henry the Eighth was created earl of Cumberland, to *him and his male heirs* of his body issuing and dying thereof seized. The said dignities and titles of earl of Cumberland

Cumberland and lord Clifford descended afterwards to George lord Clifford, earl of Cumberland, grandson and next heir of the said Henry, by reason whereof he became of the said dignities seized, that is to say, of the said title of earl of Cumberland, to him and the *heirs male* of the body of the said Henry; and the said title of lord Clifford to him and *his heirs*, and thereof died seized, leaving one only daughter and heiress, the lady Anne Clifford, first married to Richard earl of Dorset, and after to Philip earl of Pembroke, by means whereof, as the said title of earl of Cumberland did descend to Sir Francis Clifford, knt. brother to the said George, as *heir male*, of the body of the said Henry; so the barony of Clifford did descend to the lady Anne Clifford, as cousin and *next heir* to the said Robert de Clifford, and daughter and heiress to the said George. And your petitioner being rightful heir to the said lady Anne Clifford, his grandmother, does humbly pray your majesty,

That the said dignity and title of lord Clifford may be declared (as of right it does) to belong to your petitioner and his heirs, and he shall daily pray for your majesty.

Signed, THANET."

The

The consideration of the petition being referred to the house of peers, it was ordered before the lords committee of privileges for them to report to that house the method observed in these cases.

Against this claim a counter-petition was presented by Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Henry last earl of Cumberland, to this she was advised by the earl of Rochester, her son in law, the husband of her daughter Henrietta. This lady Elizabeth had married Richard Boyle earl of Burlington,* who had been created in the 20th of Charles

* This nobleman distinguished himself by many brave actions in Ireland. On the 5th of July, 1635, he was married in the chapel in Skipton castle in Craven, to the lady Elizabeth above-mentioned. In 1642, his lordship and the lord Inchiquin had the command of those forces that defeated the Irish army near Liscarrol. But after other successes a cessation of arms being agreed upon with the Irish, September 15th, 1643, he carried over his forces into the king's service in England, landed with them near Chester, in February, 1644, and from thence marching into Dorsetshire, joined his sovereign; who in consideration of that real assistance and ready supply by him then seasonably given, and by reason of his marriage with the lady Elizabeth, by letters patent bearing date on the 4th of November, in the 20th year of his reign, advanced him to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Clifford of Lanesborough, in the county of York. His lordship continued in England until all places were delivered up to the power of the parliament, and was then suffered to compound for his estate; but going beyond the seas before he had perfected his composition, the house of commons

Charles the first, lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and on that account supposed herself heiress of the barony of the Cliffords. Counsel for both sides being appointed, the order for hearing was given for January the 14th, 1691, but it was put off until the 26th of November following, nor were they ever heard afterwards; for on the 12th of December in that year, the Committee of the house of

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commons, in January 1646, ordered a committee to consider of several debts owing by the earl of Cork.

This noble earl was serviceable in the restoration of king Charles the 2d, who, in consideration of his faithful services, both in England and Ireland, as also for the great merits of the said Henry, earl of Cumberland, was pleased to create him by other letters patent, bearing date the 20th of March, in the 16th year of his reign, earl of Burlington, alias Bridlington, in the county of York. The 13th of March, 1666, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the west riding of Yorkshire, and of the city of York, and county of the same; also on the 2d of February, 1679, custos rotulorum thereof. In 1689, in king James's parliament in Ireland he was attainted; but king William called his lordship to his privy-council; and confirmed him in his poſt of lord high treasurer of Ireland. This earl died in the eighty-ſixth year of his age, on the 15th of January, 1697-8; and by Elizabeth his wife aforeſaid, (who died on the 6th of January 1690) had iſſue three ſons and five daughters; one of whom, viz. Richard the third son, going to sea as a volunteer againſt the Dutch, in the same ſhip with his royal highness the duke of York, loſt his life with the earl of Falmouth and the lord Muſkerry, who fell all three by one cannon shot, in the great engagement on the third day of June, 1665, in Solebay.

JACOB'S PEERAGE, vol. 2, p. 485.

of lords considered the pedigree brought to them by Mr. Gregory King, Lancaster herald, he being sworn at the bar, when their lordships were of opinion, that Thomas, earl of Thanet, is sole lineal and right heir to Robert de Clifford, first summoned to parliament, by writ dated the 29th of December, in the 28th year of Edward the First, as lord Clifford; and that the said title and barony of lord Clifford doth of right belong to the said earl of Thanet and his heirs, to which the said house agreed.

This barony is not local as were most of the ancient baronies of this kingdom, but annexed by patent to a lordship, scarcely in extent a knight's fee, and with it a castle in Herefordshire. To this title were annexed those of baron Vipont and Vescey, united by the marriage of the heiresses of those ancient families. For the better explication of these connexions, the following account is presented to the historical reader, chiefly from *Bolton's extinct peerage.*

The noble ancient family of Clifford* took its name from Clifford castle in Herefordshire, built by William Fitzosborne, in the time of king William the First, which castle came to the Cliffords

* Mr. Beetham in his genealogical tables traces them from Richard duke of Normandy, whose son Robert was father to William the conqueror.

fords by marriage with a descendant of the said Osborne; before which time Pontz was the name of Clifford. For in the national survey, Walter, Drugo, and Richard, are called sons of Pontz, whose father was William earl of Angus in Normandy, second son of Richard duke of Normandy.

Walter, second son of the said Richard Pontz took to his wife Margaret the daughter and heiress of Ralph de Toeni, descended from Fitzosborne. He had the lordship and castle of Clifford as her inheritance, and died in the the last year of king John, 1216. Simon his brother, founded Clifford priory, in Herefordshire, for Cluniac monks, which was subordinate to Lewes in Sussex, and continued until the general dissolution, when the site thereof was granted to William Herbert earl of Pembroke.

Walter succeeded his father, and was the second lord Clifford. Rosamond the fair,* the beautiful

* King Henry had by a long suit and princely gifts won to his unlawful desire fair Rosamond the daughter of lord Walter Clifford, (whose extraordinary beauty and other accomplishments drove the thoughts of all other women from his heart) and to avoid the danger of Eleanor his jealous queen, caused a labyrinth to be made within his palace at Woodstock, in the center whereof he lodged his beauteous Paramour. The remains of this labyrinth (says Mr. Gibson in his Britannia, vol. 1, p. 294.) are not discoverable

tiful concubine of king Henry the Second, was the sister of this lord Clifford, being the eldest of two. He died in 1223.

Walter

coverable: but, Mr. Drayton informs us, that in his time, "the ruins, of Rosamond's labyrinth, together with her well, paved with square stones in the bottom, and also her tower from which the labyrinth did run, were remaining. It was altogether under ground being vaults, arched and walled with brick and stone, almost inextricably wound one within another, by which, if at any time her lodging was sought for by the Queen, she might easily avoid her resentment, and if need was, could by secret passages take the air abroad many furlongs round about Woodstock in Oxfordshire." Our Poet displays the remorse and anxiety of the lady's mind during the king's absence in France, in those lines:

Sometimes to pass the tedious irksome hours,
I climb the top of Woodstock's mounted towers,
Where in a turret secretly I lye,
To view from far such as do travel bye;
Whither, methinks, all cast their eyes at me,
As through the stones my shame did make them see.
The married women curse my hateful life,
T'wrong a fair queen, and a most virtuous wife;
The maidens wish me ill, that I may die,
And from each place near my abode do fly.
As in the terrace here, the other day,
My maid and I did pass the time away;
Amongst many pictures which we passed by,
The silly girl at length happen'd to espy
Chaste Lucretia's picture, and desir'd to know,
What she should be, that murdered herself so?
Why, girl, quoth I, this is that Roman Dame—
Not able then to tell the rest for shame,

My

Walter the third lord Clifford succeeded his father. His wife was Margaret the daughter of Llewellin prince of Wales. By her he had an only daughter Maud, the wife of William Longspee, third son of William earl of Salisbury, descended from fair Rosamond. This Walter died in 1264, and was succeeded by Robert, the great grand son of his brother Roger; the father of which Robert, whose name was Roger, was slain in a skirmish with the Welch, in 1283.

Robert the fourth lord Clifford was a military man, like his ancestors. His mother was Isabel, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Robert de Vipont, whose lands were equally divided between

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My tongue doth my own guiltiness betray,
With that I sent the prattling girl away;
Left when my lisping, guilty tongue shall halt,
My looks should be the index to my fault.
The Cliffords take from me that name of theirs,
Famous for virtue many hundred years.
Rose of the world, so doth import my name,
Shame of the world my life hath made the same.
To the unchaste the name shall given be
Of Rosamond, derived from sin and me.

DRAYTON'S Heroical Epistles.

Rosamond was buried at Godstow-abbey (to which king Hen. 2d was a great benefactor it is said on her account) and had this rhyming epitaph:

"Hac jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda
"Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet."

between them and their husbands. He was constantly summoned to parliament by Edward the First, who for his great service in the war of Scotland, rewarded him with many noble grants. He was also appointed Earl Marshal of England by Edward the Second, during pleasure; but in the battle of Bannockburn near Sterling, in June 1314, he was unhappily slain, with young Gilbert of Clare, earl of Gloucester. He left two sons, Roger and Robert.

Roger the fifth lord Clifford, being of the party of Thomas earl of Lancaster, in opposing the tyranny of Edward the Second, was made prisoner with many more at Boroughbridge, in 1321, and beheaded at York with Thomas earl of Lancaster. Clifford's inn was his mansion-house at London;* but dying unmarried, his brother Robert was next heir.

Robert

* The arms of Clifford within a garter are over the door of an apartment in No. 1, Clifford's inn, called the parliament-chamber, where the members of that inn meet and consult for the good of their community. This inn was possessed by the family of the Cliffords so long back as the reign of Edward 2d. Anciently none were admitted into the inns of court, but who were gentlemen of blood, be their merits whatever; as the foundations of some of them do yet shew. Therefore, it is the best patrimony a father can leave his son, to bequeath him the glory of his merits with the state of gentility; and the best honor the son can do to the deceased parent is, to continue his name in that estate

Robert the sixth lord Clifford, was sheriff of Westmoreland, and of the same party with his brother; but in the fourth of Edward the Third. the king by act of parliament pardoned all those who were adherents to the earls of Lancaster and Kent. He built part of Skipton-castle and died in 1314, leaving by his wife Isabel, only daughter of Maurice lord Berkley, three sons, Robert, Roger, and John.

Robert the seventh lord Clifford succeeded his father Robert, and served in the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, while he was very young. He married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph lord Nevil, and died in France about 1362, leaving no issue, when his brother Roger became his heir.

Roger the eighth lord Clifford, was one of the wisest and most gallant of the family. He was warden of the marches towards Scotland, as were several of his ancestors. He married Maud the daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and died in 1389, leaving a son Thomas.

Thomas the ninth lord Clifford, was expert in military affairs and famous for his exercise in deeds of

estate which his ancestors left him, and by imitating the virtue that obtained it, to preserve it without a stain: which consideration hath been the occasion to stir up many generous spirits to noble contention and commendable emulation, by exalting the worthiness of their family's fame.

CARTER's Analysis of Honor, p. 8.

of arms, but died before he was thirty. He married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas lord Roos of Hamlake, and left John his son and heir; also, William who left no issue, and Lewis, from whom descended the lords Clifford of Chudleigh.*

John the tenth lord Clifford was highly famed for deeds of arms and greatly esteemed for his conduct in warlike affairs, by king Henry the Fifth, who made him knight of the garter. He attended that king into France in 1421, but in the following year was killed at the siege of Meaux. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry lord Percy, (called Hotspur,) by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March, by his wife Philippa, only daughter and heiress of Lionel duke of Clarence, third son of king Edward the Third. He left two sons, Thomas and Henry, which Henry died without issue.

Thomas the eleventh lord Clifford, was in commission several times for the affairs of Scotland, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, but was unfortunately slain on the king's part, in the battle of St. Albans, 1455. He married Joan, daughter of Thomas lord Dacre, of Gillesland, and by her had five daughters and four sons, whereof the eldest, named John, succeeded him.

John

*Mr. Beetham says William and Lewis were the sons of Roger, by Maud.

John the twelfth lord Clifford was a strong Lancastrian, like his father. He was a commander at the battle of Wakefield, in December, 1460, where the royal party prevailed, the duke of York being slain, Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury was taken prisoner and beheaded. But, not content with victory, this lord Clifford on discovering young Edmund earl of Rutland, the fourth son of Richard duke of York, not twelve years old, furiously stabbed him to death; which base and barbarous action made his name detestable on both sides. However at the battle of Towton, three months after this, he himself was killed by a headless arrow, which piercing his throat, he died immediately, aged twenty-six. The killed and wounded of both armies were 36,700, but Lancaster was defeated. His wife was Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Henry lord Bromflete, baron Vescey, she bringing that title into his family. By her he had Henry who succeeded him; and Richard, who being sent into the Netherlands, died young; also a daughter Elizabeth.

Henry became the thirteenth lord Clifford, aged seven years. But when Edward duke of York obtained the crown, this young Henry was concealed by his mother at a farm, and wore the habit of a shepherd: for the memory of his father was so hateful to the house of York, that, if young Clifford

Clifford had been discovered, he would probably have suffered death or imprisonment. In this manner he lived until he was thirty-two years old, when in the first parliament of king Henry the Seventh, he was restored in blood and honor, to all his baronies, lands and castles. In 1513 he was one of the principal commanders in the great victory over the Scots, at Flodden, and died in 1523. He married Anne, the daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletso, by whom he had four daughters and three sons, whereof Henry succeeded his father.

Henry the fourteenth lord Clifford was created earl of Cumberland in 1525, by king Henry the Eighth; he was also knight of the garter, and warden of the west marches, near Scotland. By leave of the king he purchased all the lands and manors belonging to the rich priory of Bolton in Craven, and died in 1542.* He married Margaret the eldest daughter of Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, and by her had a son and successor,

* This was a priory of austin-canons, founded in the year 1120, by William Meschines and Cecilia de Romeli his wife, at Emmersley in Yorkshire, it was dedicated to the honor of the blessed virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert, and was about thirty years after translated to Bolton, by their daughter Adeliza or Alice de Romeli. This priory was valued, 26th of Hen. 8th, at 302l. 9s. 3d.

TANNER'S Notit. Mon.—York.

successor, Henry. He also married Margaret, daughter of George fourth earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had no issue.

Henry the second earl of Cumberland married Eleanor, second daughter and coheiress to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, by Mary queen dowager of France, and sister to king Henry the Eighth. By this lady he had only a daughter Margaret, afterwards countess of Derby; but by a second wife, Anne the daughter of William lord Dacre, he had two sons, George and Francis; also a daughter Frances, who married Philip lord Wharton. This earl dying in January 1570, his son George came next.

George third earl of Cumberland was brought up at the university of Cambridge, and had Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, for his tutor. He delighted much in the mathematics, chiefly at that time confined to the affairs of navigation, then beginning to be of eminent consideration on account of the discovery of the new world, and the commerce it gave rise to. He was much himself addicted to the sea, by which, with ship-building, tilting and other expensive exercises, he exhausted it is said more of his estate than any of his ancestors. In the year 1586, 29th of Elizabeth, he was one of the peers appointed for the trial of the unfortunate queen of Scots, at Fo-

theringhay-castle, and to see the sentence put in execution. He afterwards betook himself to the sea-service, and his first voyage was performed in that year, when he fitted out at his own charge four ships to annoy the Spanish settlements in the south seas, at the time they were premeditating a descent on this country with their invincible armada, and on his return from this unsuccessful voyage, went with many other english noblemen and gentlemen to the relief of Sluys, in 1587, where he assisted Sir Roger Williams against the duke of Parma; and was also in 1588, engaged against the Spanish armada, and performed great services in that memorable victory. He commanded on that occasion, the Elizabeth Bonaventure, and signalized himself in a remarkable manner; especially in the last engagement with the Spaniards, near Calais. Queen Elizabeth was so pleased with his good services, that she granted him a commission, dated October the 4th 1588, to pursue his intended voyage to the south seas; and, for his greater honor and encouragement, lent him one of her own royal ships, named the Golden Lion, to be the admiral. This he victualled and furnished at his own charge, and sailed about the end of October, attended with many brave English gentlemen. In the channel he took a ship of Dunkirk, named the Hare, laden with

with merchandize for Spain, which he sent home; but contrary winds at first, and afterwards a violent storm, which forced him to cut his main-mast by the board, deprived him of all farther hopes and ability to prosecute his design on the Spanish coasts, so that he returned to England. However not discouraged by this unhappy disappointment, he undertook a third voyage to the West Indies, in 1589. For that purpose he obtained the queen's leave and one ship of the royal navy, called the Victory; to which he added three other small ships, furnished at his own expence with about four hundred men and all necessaries, he set sail from Plymouth the 18th of June. He now made several valuable seizures, but experienced all the hardships of a tedious voyage.

In 1591 his lordship undertook a fourth voyage to the coast of Spain, with five ships fitted out at his own charge. He sailed from England in May, and in his way to the Spanish coasts, found several Dutch ships loaded with spices, which he took out of them. These spices he determined to send to England, in a ship guarded by the Golden Noble, his rear admiral; but they were taken in a calm, by some Portuguese gallies from Penicha, one of the captains with several of the men slain, and the rest carried prisoners to Penicha, and from thence to Lisbon. His lordship took besides the

the spices just now mentioned, a vessel freighted with wine, which he unloaded into his own, and two ships laden with sugar; but one having a leak that could not be found, he left it; the other he sent for England; but, by contrary winds and want of victuals, it was forced into the Groyne, where it fell into the enemy's hands. These several misfortunes obliged the earl to return to England, after having sent advice to the lord Thomas Howard, admiral of the English fleet, then waiting at the Azores to intercept the West India plate fleet, that there was a large Spanish squadron ready to put out to sea.

The next year the earl of Cumberland undertook a fifth expedition, in which he chose not to make use of any of her majesty's ships. He intended to have commanded in this voyage in person; but he was so crossed with winds, that three months provisions were spent in harbours, before they could get to the westward of Plymouth; whereupon, being disappointed in his principal design, namely the taking of the outward-bound Spanish carracks, he transferred the chief command to captain Norton, with instructions to go to the Azores, and returned himself to London. His little fleet pursued their voyage, and one of the ships took near Cascais, and within shot of the castle, a Portuguese ship, which was conducted to England by

by the Golden Noble. The rest went to the Azores, and, with the assistance of other English ships, attacked the Santa Cruz, a large carrack in the road of Lagowna, which the Spaniards set on fire, after having put the best of the cargo on shore; but the English landed, and made themselves masters both of it and the town. The 3d of August they took another rich carrack, Madre de Dios, or the Mother of God, valued at a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which was brought to Dartmouth. The earl of Cumberland's share, in proportion to his number of men and ships employed in that service, must have amounted to a very considerable sum; but because his commission had not provided for the case of his return, and the substituting another in his room, it was adjudged that he should depend on the queen's mercy and bounty; and by reason of several embezzlements, not above a fifth part of the ship's value being brought to account, his lordship was forced to sit down contented with thirty-six thousand pounds; and that too as a mere matter of bounty and favor, not as his just right.

The earl not hereby discouraged, undertook a sixth voyage in the year 1593. Queen Elizabeth lent him for this expedition, two ships of her royal navy, namely, the Golden Lion, admiral, which his lordship commanded in person, and the Bonaventure,

Bonaventure, vice-admiral; to which he added four other ships. However, persevering too long and experiencing many disasters, especially a scarcity of provisions, they returned for England, and arrived at Portsmouth about the end of August, having done much harm to the enemy and little good to themselves. Notwithstanding that, the earl of Cumberland resolved upon an eighth expedition in the 1595. Thinking himself ill-used by the queen, in the small share he received of the treasure found in the Madre de Dios, and not liking to be tied to such strict orders as he was when he went out with any ships of the royal navy, likewise being highly displeased at the loss of two carracks, for want of a sufficient strength, he built at Deptford a ship of his own, of nine hundred tons, which the queen at the launching of it, named the Scourge of Malice. It was the best and largest ship that until then had ever been built by any English subject. In this his lordship intended to have gone in person, and had prepared three other ships to accompany him; but when he had gone as far as Plymouth, the queen sent him an order by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir John Hawkins, to return; and he complied. The ships however pursued their voyage.

In 1596 his lordship fitted out a second time the Scourge of Malice, in which he went in person,

person, accompanied with the Dreadnought, belonging to the queen, and some other small ships. About thirty or forty leagues from England he met with a storm, wherein the Scourge sprung her main-mast, and was made unserviceable for that voyage, so that he was forced to return to England in the Dreadnought.

The last and most considerable expedition undertaken by the earl of Cumberland, was in the year 1598; having then fitted out and victualled his own ship the Scourge of Malice, with nineteen others, chiefly at his own charge, he undertook a voyage in person to the West Indies, and for that purpose set sail from Plymouth, March the 6th, 1597-8. In this expedition his lordship lost a barge, sunk by his order in the haven, to the prejudice of the enemy; another barge cast away in a storm at Bermudas; the Pegasus wrecked upon the Goodwin sands, and the Old Frigate upon the Ushant; in which two last ships forty persons were drowned. He lost otherwise about seven hundred men, whereof six hundred died of the bloody flux and calenture at Porto Rico, and sixty were slain in fight; and for the vast expences he was at in hiring and fitting up ships, &c. he got nothing in this voyage only some quantities of hides, ginger and sugar, eighty pieces of ordnance, with some ammunition, the bells

bells of the churches, and about the value of a thousand ducats of pearl. It was, however, of considerable service to the English nation, and did great damage to the Spaniards; in that it hindered the carracks from making their voyage to the East Indies for that year, and obstructed the return of the Spanish plate fleet from America.*

In 1592 he was elected knight of the garter; in 1601 he was one of the lords that were sent with forces to reduce the earl of Essex to obedience. He departed this life at the Savoy in London, October the 30th, 1605, and was buried at Skipton in Craven, in Yorkshire, the 30th of March following. He bore for his arms, checque, or and azure, a fess, gules: his crest was a fiery dragon, probably one of the supporters to the arms of Henry the Eighth,§ who conferred the earldom on his family. To this an allusion has been made with regard to his sea exploits, in the following anagram:

Georgius Cliffordius Cumberlandius
Doridis regno clariis cum vi fulgebis
In Doridis regno clarus fulgebis et undis,
Cum vi victor erit flammeus ille Draco.‡

There

* Biographical Dict. vol. 4, p. 4.

§ The supporters of Henry the 8th's arms were a lion and a dragon.

‡ Cambden's Remains.

There is a portrait of this nobleman, at Knole-house in Kent, and a fine print of him (by White) with a glove decorated by diamonds, set on his high crown hat: this was the only present he ever received from Elizabeth, which she requested him to wear in her presence as a mark of her esteem.

He married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Francis Russel, earl of Bedford, and by her had two sons, who died young, and a daughter Anne, who proved his heiress.

Francis succeeded his brother George, as fourth earl of Cumberland. He married Grizzel, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, esq; and widow of Edward lord Bergavenny. By her he had a daughter Margaret, the wife of Thomas earl of Strafford, and Frances, the second wife of Sir Gervase Clifton; also a son Henry, who succeeded him.

Henry Clifford, the fifth and last earl of Cumberland, married Frances, the only daughter of Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, and lord treasurer; by which lady he left an only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork, who, in her right, was created lord Clifford of Lonsborough, in Yorkshire, by king Charles the First, in 1644. This earl of Cumberland was a zealous man in the royal cause against the parliament, but died at York of a fever, in 1643.

It would be improper to leave this point of our history, without taking due notice of the lady Anne Clifford and one or two of her ancestors.

Robert de Vipont was a great baron in the north, and favorite of king John, being esteemed one of his evil counsellors, and had of him a grant of the castles of Appleby and Burge under Stanmore, with the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland, which grant included the barony but not the borough of Appleby, which belonged to the burgesses, and to it was holden besides the above castles, that of Pendragon, and many manors; which, together with the sheriffdom and services of the tenants to several lordships, (among which is Brougham held by cornage,*) made up that barony: and being in the highest trust and favor with his master, and also with Henry the Third, his son, in whose third year he died 1997l. 10s. 6d. in debt to the crown, and his grandson Robert being (as it is said) killed at the battle of Evesham, his lands fell to Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leybourne, for their laudable services, with the wardship of his daughters Isabel and Idonea, which by the marriage

* Cornage,—Lands were given to various settlers in the bordering counties, to hold by the service of blowing a horn, when any invasion of the scots was perceived, and being bound to go at the king's command, with his army into Scotland, &c.

Beckwith's Tenures, p. 71.

marriage of Isabel, brought a great portion of his estate into this family.

Anne lady Clifford, possessed of great fortune and no less abilities and spirit, carried with her the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey. She was born at Skipton castle, the ancient possession of her family, on the 30th of January, 1589, and married on the 25th of February, 1608-9, (in her mother's chamber, in Augustine friars' house, London,) Richard Sackville, lord Buckhurst, (son and heir to Robert earl of Dorset, to which title he succeeded two days after, by the death of his father.) He died the 8th of March 1624, and had issue by her, three sons, who died infants, and two daughters; 1st, Margaret, born at Dorset house, July the 2d, 1614, married April the 21st, 1629, to John Tufton, earl of Thanet. 2d, Isabella, born at Knole house in Kent, October the 6th, 1622, and married the 5th of July, 1647, to James Compton, earl of Northampton. Lady Anne married, secondly, on the 3d of July, 1630, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain to king Charles the First, who died January the 23d, 1649-50, without issue by her.

It is probable lady Anne accompanied her husband, the earl of Dorset, in 1611 and 1612, in his tour of France and the low countries, being pre-

pre-engaged thereto by his grandmother, upon whose death, in 1615, Dorset-house was added to the other noble mansions of this earl, who lived there, and at Knole in Kent, and Bolebrook in Sussex, with such unbounded splendor and magnificence, that he thereby hurt his estate, great as it was.

Our heroine, says Mr. Walpole was a writer and composed the "memoirs of her husband, Richard earl of Dorset," never printed; and "sundry memorials of herself and progenitors." The character which she gives of her husband, the earl of Dorset, is as follows: "He was in his nature of a just mind, of a sweet disposition, and very valiant in his person: he had a great advantage in his breeding, by the wisdom and discretion of his grandfather, Thomas, earl of Dorset, lord high treasurer of England, who was then held one of the wisest men of the time; by which means he was so good a scholar in all manner of learning, that, in his youth when he lived in the university of Oxford, there was none of the young nobility, then students there, that excelled him. He was also a good patriot to his country, and generally well-beloved in it, much esteemed in all the parliaments that sat in his time; and so great a lover of scholars and soldiers, as that with an excessive bounty towards them,

and

and indeed, any worthy persons that were in distress, he did much diminish his estate; as also with unbounded prodigality in housekeeping, and other noble ways at court, as tilting, masking and the like; prince Henry being then alive, who was much addicted to those noble exercises, and of whom he was much beloved."

When lady Anne became a widow, she gave herself up to a retired life, (during the usurpation) on her own inheritance, and is said to have been able to manage with those whc had got into power. During that period her works of charity were many, and her amusement seems to have been improving her estate by buildings and erections, whose utility will hand her name to posterity with deserved reputation; especially the monument erected by her, called "the countess pillar," adorned with coats of arms, dials, &c. with an obelisk on the top, coloured black; and this inscription in brass declaring the occasion and meaning of it:

"This pillar was erected, anno 1656, by the right honorable Anne, countess dowager of Pembroke, and sole heir of the right honorable George, earl of Cumberland, &c. for a memorial of her last parting in this place with her good and pious mother, the right honorable Margaret, countess dowager of Cumberland, the 2d of April, 1616.

1616. In memory whereof, she also left an annuity of four pounds, to be distributed to the poor within this parish of Brougham, every second day of April, for ever, upon the stone table here by."*

On April the 23d, 1641, she laid the first stone of an hospital, founded by her at Appleby, finished in three years after, and placed therein a governess (a minister's widow) and twelve other widows. For the endowment of this excellent institution, in 1661 she obtained the king's licence, under the great seal, to confirm the same, and

* By this pillar was a roman way taking its course by Appleby to the camps upon Crackenthorp moor, so through the down-end of Kirby-Thore, and through Sowerby, a village of the Dalstons of Ankerbank: then all along by the side of Whinfield-park to Hart-horn-tree, which may seem to give a name to Hornby-hall, a seat of the Dalstons, and to have borrowed its own from a stag which was coursed by a single greyhound to the Red kirk in Scotland, and back again to this place, where, both being spent, the ſtag leaped the pales, but died on the other side; and the greyhound, attempting to leap, fell and died on this side; whence they nailed up their heads upon a tree, and (the dog's name being Hercules) they made this rhyme upon them:

"Hercules killed Hart-a-greese,
"And Hart-a-greese killed Hercules."

From Hart-horn-tree the way goes directly westward to the countess pillar, then to Brougham-castle, and from thence directly to Lowther-bridge, and so over the Eimot into Cumberland.—Not far from the pillar in the midst of the park stands the Three brethren tree, described in page 75 of this work.

and purchased the manor of Brougham, with certain lands called St. Nicholas, near Appleby. Not long after this, lands were purchased by her, at Temple Sowerby, in Westmoreland, of eight pounds per annum, for the repair of the church, school-house, town-hall and stone bridge, at Appleby: at the same place she also rebuilt a great part of the church, then ruinous, and made a vault at the north-east corner of the chancel, for her own sepulchre, at the charge of about seven hundred pounds; over which she caused to be erected a stately monument of black and white marble, for herself. At Skipton, great part of the tower steeple, (pulled down in the late civil wars) she rebuilt, besides repairing the church, in which she erected a stately tomb, for George earl of Cumberland, her deceased father. The church of Bongate near Appleby, the chapel of Brougham, and the church of Ninekirk, near this place, were rebuilt by her bounty; as also the chapel of Mallerstang, which she endowed with lands to the amount of eleven pounds per annum, for the perpetual support of one qualified to read the prayers and homilies of the church of England, and to teach the children of the dale to write and read english. Skipton castle which had been garrisoned by the king, and in consequence much ruined by the forces of the parliament, was repaired by

by her, as it is said were several other of her seats, at which she resided at in turn. For the vast sums thus expended, and for her resistance to the usurped power of Cromwell, she has been particularly celebrated; and her high spirit appears, not only in undertaking the hereditary office of sheriff in person, but in her answer to Sir Joseph Williamson,* who had ventured to recommend a candidate to her borough of Appleby.

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* Sir Joseph Williamson, knt. was one of the secretaries of state to king Charles the 2d, he had married Catharine, only sister to Charles duke of Richmond, (then the widow of Henry Obrien, son of the earl of Thomond) and although raised to high preferment, whereby his good examples should have been a pattern for his inferiors, (yet if we may believe tradition, in the neighbourhood of Cobham, in Kent, at which place he lived supported by history,) he followed the fashionable profligacy of his master's reign, and did not think that virtue leaves a name never to be forgotten. Yet his founding the mathematical school at Rochester, for which purpose he left at his death 6000l.; and the like sum he left, with all his books, to Queen's college in Oxford, at which place he had received his education. 2000l. he gave to Thetford, the place he usually stood member for; 2000l. to Christ's hospital, and 300l. to St. Bartholomew's; with some other benevolent gifts, which add much to his honor. He died in 1707, without issue, having purchased the manor of Gravesend with Cobham-hall, and the estates belonging thereto; and by his will bequeathed two thirds of them to Edward lord Cornbury, and on his death, to his sister Theodosia, which she conveyed in marriage to John Bligh, esq. The other third he left to Mary Hornsby, (a servant of his) who soon after commenced

"I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man sha'n't stand.

Anne,

Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery."

This famous lady died in 1676, aged 86 years, and the text chosen for her funeral sermon, from Prov. 14, vi, "Every wise woman buildeth up her house," is supposed to have an allusion to her re-edifying her castles; yet it may, her charities considered, have a deeper and more spiritual sense.

Before we proceed any farther in our history, it will be proper to give some account of the castles brought into this family, by this extraordinary lady, who rebuilt or repaired Brough, Pendragon, Skipton, Appleby, Brougham, and Barden-tower,* and built seven chapels and two hospitals, which were richly endowed.

SKIPTON

menced a suit of chancery against the earl of Clarendon, Mr. Bligh, and the lady Theodosia his wife, for the partition of the third part of Cobham hall, and the estates. The court denied the partition, but at the same time decreed a liberal allowance in lieu of it; the purchase of which was afterwards made good by Edward Bligh, 2d earl of Darnley, and is now the property and in the possession of John Bligh, 4th earl of Darnley.

Hist. of Gravesend, p. 52.

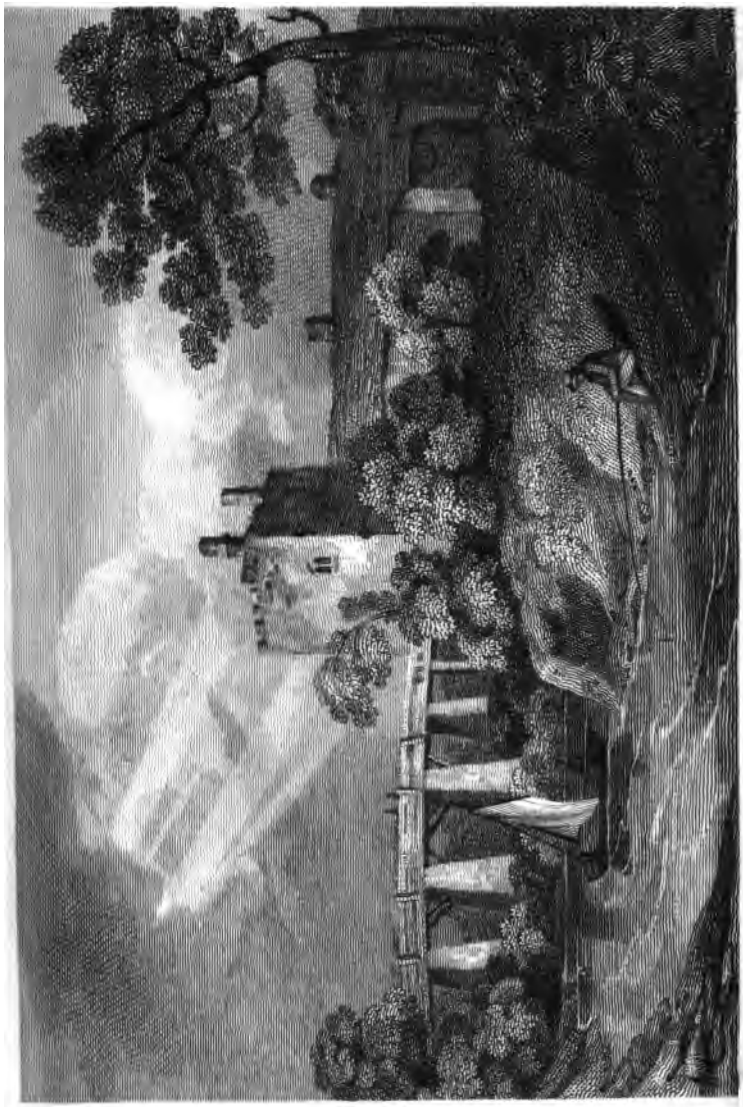
* Barden-tower or Barden-toure, in Westmoreland, was a small lodge of the earl of Cumberland's, all round which is excellent hunting.—GOUGH's Camden, vol. 3, p. 7.

SKIPTON in Yorkshire, is a tolerable town of one broad street, terminated by the church and castle, seated in a fertile vale. The church is said to have been built by Robert de Romeli, lord of the honor of Skipton. By failure of issue male it fell to William fitz Duncan, earl of Murray, who married Romeli's daughter, and it passed with their daughter to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle. It fell by females to other families. In the reign of king Richard the First, it belonged to Aveline daughter of William de Fortibus, whom Henry the Third bestowed in marriage on his son Edmund earl of Lancaster; but, on the forfeiture of it, by his son Edmund, for treason against Edward the Second, it came to the crown and the honor and castle were granted 1309 to Robert de Clifford, an Herefordshire baron, in whose family it continued until the last century. It is now the property of the earl of Thanet, by the marriage of his ancestor with Margaret eldest daughter of Anne Clifford.

Over the gate of this castle is an inscription, certifying, that in 1648 it was pulled down and almost demolished to the ground, by command of the parliament then sitting at Westminster, because it had been garrisoned in the civil wars of England, but, it was repaired in 1657-8, by the aforesaid Anne Clifford, and is contrived in a singular manner.

The

The entrance from the south leads to a flight of



now the residence of the steward, has the family motto, forming the balustrades.*

BROUGH in Westmoreland, is divided into two towns, upper or Church-Brough (or western) where stands the church, which had very rich painted windows, and of which Robert Eglesfield, founder of Queen's college, Oxford, was rector, and procured the appropriation thereof, from king Edward the Third, to the said college. Here also stands the castle (a high square tower, and not unlike Richmond-castle) and the fort mentioned by Camden, called Cæsar's tower. The castle having been burnt to the ground, 1521, was rebuilt 1661, by the countess of Pembroke before mentioned, and was again reduced to a ruin, by Thomas, earl of Thanet, 1695. Near the bridge is a medicinal water. The other part is called Lower or Market-Brough, from the inconsiderable market held there every thursday. The chapel here is now a free school.§

PENDRAGON-CASTLE belonged to the Cliffords from the beginning of Edward the Second, and is now reduced to bare walls, four yards thick and embattled. It was rebuilt 1660, by Anne Clifford, with other ancient seats of her ancestors, in this county, in which she kept up the ancient hospitality,

* GOUGH's Camden, vol. 3 p. 41.

§ Ibid. vol. 3, p. 157.

tality, by removing from one to the other, and diffused her charity all over the county. Over the entrance of the castle is an inscription, setting forth her titles and time of repair, "so as she came to lie in it herself for a little while, in October 1661, after it had *layen ruinus* without timber or any other covering, ever since the year 1542."

She built also the bridge over the Eden, nigh the castle, and repaired the chapel, 1663, after it had lain waste and ruinous, some fifty or sixty years, endowing it with lands, in Cawtley near Sedberg, to the value of eleven pounds per annum, for ever; and in 1714 it was augmented with queen Anne's bounty. The castle was demolished by Thomas, earl of Thanet, about 1685. It was washed on the east, by the Eden, and on the other side are great trenches, as its founder meant to draw water round it: but, tradition says the attempt failed; and according to the old provincial rhyme,

"Let Pendragon do what he can,
"Eden will run where Eden ran.*

APPLEBY, in Westmoreland, is now the best corn-market in the county, and has three fairs, makes a neat compact appearance at a distance; the principal street is broad, with a good inn fronting the market-cross, which stands awkwardly in the middle

* GOUGH's Camden, vol. 3, p. 156.

middle of the street. The church is but small, but has a most delicate monumental figure of Margaret, countess of Cumberland, mother to Anne Clifford before mentioned, with these comprehensive lines under the epitaph:

" Who faith, love, mercy, noble constancy
" To God, to virtue, to distress, to right,
" Observ'd, express'd, shew'd, held religiously,
" Hath here this monument thou seest in sight
" The cover of her earthly part; but, passenger,
" Know heaven and fame contain the best of her."

Also an altar-tomb for her daughter, over which is a tablet, with the succession and arms of the lords and earls of Westmoreland, from Robert Vipont to herself. The entrance to the yard is by a handsome colonade, built by Dr. Thomas Smith, bishop of Carlisle.

The castle, now the seat of the earl of Thanet, is a square tower, surrounded by modern apartments, built by Thomas lord Clifford, in the time of Henry the Fourth, and repaired by the countess; in which are curious portraits, armour and tapestry. The assizes are now held in the town-hall, and the gaol is at the end of the bridge.

At the school here, established by queen Elizabeth, were bred bishops Barlow, Bedel and Smith, which last was a great benefactor. It has flourished to the present time, and furnished near half the foundation of Queen's college, Oxford,

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for the last fifty years. The curious collection of inscriptions made here by Mr. Camden's friend, Bainbridge, were dispersed or stolen at the re-building of the school, in this century. So little consolation have collectors who labour for incurious or ungrateful posterity!

Appleby has several evidences of its ancient splendor. Henry the First gave it privileges equal to York; that city's charter being granted, as is pretended, in the forenoon, and this in the afternoon of the same day. The scotch wars reduced this town. It was burnt 22d of Henry the Second, and again the 11th of Richard the Second, when of 2200 burgages by due composition of the fee-farm rents, there remained not above one-tenth, as appears by inquisitions in the town chest. Since that time it never recovered itself. The condition and misfortunes of this place are recited on an inscription in the school-house garden.*

The corporation of Appleby is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. The right of voting for the two members returned from this borough, is admitted to be in burgage tenure. Those tenures of which there are about a hundred, are now principally the property of the earl of Lonsdale, and the earl of Thanet, who usually nominate each a member.

Appleby

* GOUGH's Camden, vol 3, p. 157.

Appleby was very eminent for its loyalty in the late civil wars, and most of the aldermen (except those whom Oliver Cromwell obtruded upon them) suffered many imprisonments during his tyranny; and so likewise did most of the gentry round about: for it is the glory of the county of Westmoreland, that there was not one person of quality in it who took up arms against his king, and but two or three in Cumberland.*

BROUGHAM-CASTLE, in Westmoreland, was anciently in the family of Veteriponte or de Vipont, for king John gave to Robert de Vipont, the baliwick and revenues of Westmoreland, for four knights' fees; whence the Cliffords and Thanets, his successors, to this day hold the hereditary office of sheriff of that county. For the last Robert de Vipont leaving two daughters, his coheirs, the eldest married Roger de Clifford, (renowned for his skill and magnanimity in the wars of Henry the Third and Edward the First) and held in right of his wife this castle, part of which he built and repaired, causing this inscription to be cut in stone, over the door of the inner gate, "This made Roger." He was slain in the Welsh wars, on St. Leonard's day, 1283, in the isle of Anglesey, and was there interred§.

In

* GUILLIM's Heraldry, p. 180, 5th edit.

§ JACOB's Peerage, vol. 2. p. 384.

In this castle, Francis the fourth earl of Cumberland entertained king James the First, on on his return from his last progress into Scotland, 1617. It had been desolated in the civil wars, and was repaired by Anne, countess of Pembroke, 1615 and 1652, since which it has been suffered to go to decay.

Leland gave this description of it. "There is an old castle on the . . . side of the Eden-water, called Burgh, about a *dim.** from the castle is a village called Burgham, and there is a great pilgrimage to our lady. At Burgham is an old castle that the common people there say doth sink. About this Burgham ploughmen find in the fields many square stones, tokens of old buildings. The castle is set in a strong place, by reason of rivers enclosing the country thereabouts."

It is agreed that Brougham is the Brocavum of Antoninus's fifth iter. not Brovoniacum, for there is no such name. Brougham-castle stands within the station, and there is a fragment of an altar inscribed, PRO SE ET SUIS9 L9 L9 M9 remarkable only for the form of the stops.§

From this necessary digression we return to Thomas, earl of Thanet, one worthy to be a descendant of the lady Anne Clifford. In

* Half a mile.

§ GOUGH's Camden, vol. 3, p. 160.

In 1696 we find lord Thanet attending his duty in the house of peers, and dissenting to the passing an act to attaint Sir John Fenwick, bart. of treason,* because the protesting lords thought Sir John so inconsiderable a man, as to the endangering the peace of the government, that there needed no necessity for proceeding against him. However the act passed, and Sir John was beheaded on the 28th of January following, on Tower-hill, denying his inviting king James to to England, and finally closing his life, with giving thanks to those, who, by opposing the bill, had endeavoured to save him.

His lordship in 1699, with others, protested against the bill to dissolve the duke of Norfolk's marriage with the lady Mary Mordaunt, and to enable him to marry again, for the following reasons: "Because the proceeding was without precedent, that a bill of this nature was ever brought into parliament, where the subject matter had not been first proceeded on in the ecclesiastical courts; and that it may be of dangerous consequence to the settlements of families, to subject the dissolution of marriages to so short and summary a way of proceeding."

In

* He was charged with being one of those who sent over Charnock, to invite king James with a French army to invade England.

In the year 1704, a bill having been brought into parliament, for the second time, against occasional conformity in the dissenters to the established church, as made necessary by two acts of the 13th and 25th of Charles the Second, enacting, "That the sacrament according to its usages must have been taken within twelve months before and three months after, by every person holding any office." The object was, the withholding dissenters from places of confidence and trust, and was considered so requisite by those who framed the bill, that a penalty of fifty pounds and loss of employ, was to have been the operation it was designed to have had. Against this bill we find a speaker of no less celebrity than Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum, besides others of eminence, that it was thrown out of the upper house, by a majority of twelve against its second reading; the court besides was against it, as likely to cause needless severities. Yet such was the earnestness for doing every thing deemed requisite for defending the established church, that we find earl Thanet acting on the impression and conviction of his own conscience, like a virtuous and independant nobleman, among those who voted in favor of the bill; and agreeable to the same rectitude of character, we find him a protester, when a bill introduced to the upper house by the lord Rochester

chester was thrown out, which had for its object, to vote the church of England in danger, and that a remedy ought to be applied; also in 1707, when the union being in agitation before the parliament, a bill was brought in by the archbishop of Canterbury, for the security of the church, and was dismissed the upper house.

On the trial of Dr. Sacheverell, his conduct was not less conspicuous; this business nearly occupied the whole of the session of parliament, begun in November, 1708. The Dr. was impeached by the house of commons, of high crimes and misdemeanours. His trial commenced for the same, before the house of lords, in Westminster-hall, the 27th of February, 1709. The impeachment contained in substance, the four following articles.

First, That he does suggest and maintain that the necessary means used to bring about the late happy revolution, were odious and unjustifiable. Second, That the toleration granted by law, is unreasonable, and the allowance of it unwarrantable. Third, That the church of England is in a condition of great peril and adversity under her majesty's administration. Fourth, That her majesty's administration both in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, tends to the destruction of the constitution, &c.

The

The lords having assembled in their hall, and the question being put to each separately, by the chancellor, when it came to the earl of Thanet, he declared the doctor, not guilty.

The first and last of the articles against Sacheverell, must have been from the tenor of his lordship's conduct, very opposite to his sentiments; but a compliance with those in power, which the queen was known to have about her, may be supposed to have induced his affirming in general on the charges.

This earl of Thanet was frequently in the privy council, during the reign of queen Anne and that of her successor; he was also summoned to the first parliaments held upon the accession of George the first and second; and the court and church seemed to have reposed in him the highest regard and confidence.

In private life he was no less entitled to our attention and esteem: his charities were extensive and such the urbanity of his deportment, as to have gained him the name of *the good lord Thomas.*

At Hothfield, in conjunction with his brother Sackville, so sensible were they that education is of all things likely to be the greatest security for uprightness of life, that he bestowed by deed, in 1720 and 1726, a rent charge of the yearly produce of twenty pounds, with a house and two gardens at that

that place, for a school-mistress to teach twenty-four poor children. To the same parish had been granted by Sir John Tufton and Nicholas his son, first earl of Thanet, money for the purchase of eight acres, in the parish of King's-north, valued at eight pounds per annum. These benefactions of the Tufton family, have been ordered by their descendants to be distributed by the steward, at Hothfield-place, without the interference of the parish officers, as they look upon them rather intended as private munificences, to be continued under their direction.

To the parish church of Hothfield, of which this noble family has been ever the patrons, (it being an appendage to their manor there situate) lord Thanet gave the present altar-piece, with many of the pews and the pulpit: but the church had another claim to his regard, it had been nearly rebuilt by his worthy ancestor, Sir John Tufton; yet was not the like liberality denied to the neighbouring parishes. At Ashford he contributed towards a new altar-piece, wanted to the handsome church* of that town, through the destroying

* This church was the work of private generosity, and was for a time collegiate. It consists of a nave and aisles, a transept with a tower in the middle, lofty and well proportioned, ornamented with pinnacles at the corners: it has also three chancels.

On

stroying hands of the reforming zealots of the last century. The account of this benefaction is curious, and is given in the words of a late collector.*

"There was an altar in the choir or chancel, in Sir John Fogge's time, which whether reared by him or not, I cannot tell; but the words of his epitaph, "altare dei decoratur," imply at least thus much, that he made it a handsome one. The old altar was pulled down in those troublesome times, when every thing was in danger that looked decent in churches. The persons that did this, had the impudence to set up their names, cut in stone, at the east end of the chancel, in the wall about five or six feet from the pavement, as if they had done a glorious deed and worthy to be perpetually remembered. I remember the stone being in the wall, with the names of the church-wardens cut on it; but, in the year 1679, the stone was taken down, and the inscription that was on it pecked out with indignation." The paper of subscription for rebuilding the present altar, coming some time since into my hands, I will give a true copy of it.

"Whereas the ancient altar and altar-piece of the parish church of Ashford, having been both decent

On the north side, in the high or middle chancel, is the handsome tomb of Sir John Fogge, the founder, who died 1490, with both his wives.

* Rev. Philip Parsons, A. M. of Wye, Kent.

decent and ornamental, rising with a fine ascent, and the same railed in after a decent manner, were in the time of the rebellion, in the reign of our truly pious and martyred sovereign, king Charles the First, of blessed memory, in the year of our Lord, 1644, sacrilegiously defaced and removed; the altar, razed even with the ground, and some of the materials converted to their own private uses, by men as well of factious and rebellious principles and practices, as sacrilegious: and to perpetuate this their infamous and sacrilegious depredations, the then church-wardens, Joy Starr and William Worsley, two of the actors in so great and villainous a profanation, and profuse wasters of the church treasures, had their names cut in stone, which they placed in the wall, where the ancient altar-piece stood, as a monument thereof, (but now taken out and broken to pieces, it being a shame to our church that the names of such men should remain there already too long) who, under the hypocritical mask and disguise of abhorring idolatry, dared be guilty of so bold a sacrilege, as to violate God's altar. We therefore, the parishioners of the parish of Ashford, and affectionate members of our truly apostolic and established church of England, and abhorring (as we are bound in duty) so sacrilegious an act, and to testify our sincerity and true

due regard to the order and decent appendices of our church, and that place where peace and reconciliation are made between God and man, may no longer continue (as it is now, to our shame) the place of brawls and contentious disputes between the parishioners; but that a decent altar, and altar-piece, pavement and rails may be raised and placed again in its ancient place and order (being thereunto encouraged and moved by the exemplary and pious offer of a generous contribution by our very good lord the earl of Thanet, and the Rev. Sir George Wheeler,* and being well assured

* No one more likely to be engaged in a work of this kind than Sir George Wheeler, who had at his own cost built a chapel, for the use of his tenantry in Spittlefields, as they were frequently unable to attend the church, from the distance of their situation. He was the son of colonel Wheeler, and was born at Breda, in Holland, where his parents (who were of Charing, in Kent) were at that time in exile, for the royal cause. His education being obtained at Lincoln's college, Oxford, he travelled in company with the learned doctor Spon, into Italy, Greece and Asia Minor. Upon his return he was knighted at Winchester, by Charles 2d, Sept. 1st, 1682; and having by the advice of his friends entered into orders, he became rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and prebendary of Durham.

There is a little work of his, entitled "travels into Greece," and another on the "rites of the Greek church, with plans, taken on the spot." His death occurred in 1724; and by his will, he left 10l. per year, out of a farm called Skinner's, as an exhibition, to

sured of the further pious and concurrent contribution of our very good lord Strangeford,§ and divers

to a boy, educated in the grammar-school at Wye, to be sent to Lincoln's college, Oxford. A monument was erected to his memory, in Durham cathedral, near the shrine of venerable Bede.

§ This nobleman was Philip Smyth, second viscount Strangford, of the county of Downe, in the kingdom of Ireland; he married his first cousin, lady Isabella, seventh daughter of Robert seventh earl of Leicester. Lord Philip Strangford disposed of Ostenhanger, now usually called Westenhanger, in the county of Kent, where he resided.

Westenhanger seems to have been a royal palace: "for queen Elizabeth in the progress which she made through the county of Kent, in 1573, is said to have staid at her own house of Westenhanger; but in the 27th year of her reign she granted the manor and appurtenances, in fee, to Thomas Smyth, called the customer. The ruins of this mansion shew it to have been a very large and magnificent pile of buildings. The antiquity of this edifice is very high. From one of the towers still retaining the name of Rosamond's tower, where the tradition is, that fair mistress of king Henry 2d, was kept for some time, it should seem to have been built before his reign, or perhaps even belonging to him. Which seems the most probable from there having been found among the ruins, the left hand of a well-carved statue, with the end of a sceptre grasped in it; a position peculiar to this prince, one of whose seals was so made in the life time of his father. The scite of the house moated round, had a drawbridge, a gatehouse and portal, the arch of which was large and strong, springing from six polygonal pillars, with a portcullis to it. The walls were very high, and of great thickness, the whole of them embattled and fortified with nine great towers, alternately square and round, and a gallery reaching throughout the whole, from one

divers other devout persons of honor and quality, for

one to the other. One of these with the gallery adjoining to it on the north side, was called, as has been already mentioned, fair Rosamond's; and it is supposed she was kept here some time before her removal to Woodstock. The room called her prison was a long upper one, of 160 feet in length, which was likewise called her gallery. Over the door of entrance into the house was carved in stone, the figure of St. George on horseback, and under it four shields of arms; one of which was the arms of England, and another a key and crown, supported by two angels. On the right hand was a flight of freestone steps, which led into a chapel, now a stable, curiously vaulted with stone, being erected by Sir Edward Poynings, in the reign of king Henry the 8th. At each corner of the window of this chapel, was curiously carved in stone, a canopy. There were likewise in it several pedestals for statues, and over the window stood a statue of St. Anthony, with a pig at his feet, and a bell hanging to one of its ears. At the west end were the statues of St. Christopher and king Herod. The great hall was fifty feet long, with a music-gallery at one end of it, and at the other a range of cloisters which led to the chapel, and other apartments of the house. There were one hundred and twenty-six rooms in it, and by report, three hundred and sixty-five windows. In the year 1701, more than three parts of it were pulled down, for the sake of the sale of the old materials, which were then sold for 1000l. All that now remain therefore of this great mansion and its extensive surrounding buildings, are the walls and two towers on the north and east sides of it, which being undermined by length of time, are yearly falling in huge masses into the adjoining moat; and the remaining ruins being covered with ivy and trees, growing spontaneously on and through the sides of every part of them, exhibit an awful scene, and a melancholy remembrance of its ancient grandeur; the under part of

for the completing so decent an enterprise) have and

---

of the great entrance yet remains, the arch over it having been taken down but lately; and there are numberless fragments of carved stone-work lying scattered about."

HASTED's Kent, vol. 8, p. 64.

Henry the 2d could not be more infatuated with his mistress, than the writer of this, with Mr. Drayton's beautiful poetic expressions, in which he describes Henry bemoaning his absence, and consoling his favorite, in the following lines:

When first the post arrived at my tent,
And brought the letters Rosamond had sent;
Think from his lips but what sweet comfort came,
When in mine ear he softly breath'd thy name;
Streight I enjoin him of thy health to tell,
Longing to hear my Rosamond did well;
With new enquiries then I cut him short,
When of the same he gladly would report,
That with the earnest haste my tongue oft trips,
Catching the words, half spoke, from out his lips:
This told, yet more I urged him to reveal,
To lose no time whilst I unrip't the seal.
——Ah!——
Am I at home pursu'd with private hate,
And war comes raging to my palace-gate?
Is meagre envy stabbing at my throne,
Treason attending when I walk alone?
And am I branded with the curse of Rome,
And stand condemn'd by dreadful counsel's doom?
And by the pride of my rebellious son,
Rich Normandy with armies over-run?
Fatal my birth, unfortunate my life,
Unkind my children, most unkind my wife.

Grief,

and do hereby promise to pay the several sums of money

Grief, cares, old age, suspicion to torment me,
Nothing on earth to quiet or content me;
So many woes, so many plagues to find,
Sickness of body, discontent of mind;
Hopes left, hopes reft, life wrong'd, joy interdicted,
Banish'd, distress'd, forsaken and afflicted;
Of all relief hath fortune quite bereft me,
Only my love unto my comfort left me.
Yet let me be with poverty oppress'd,
Of earthly blessings robb'd, and dispossess'd;
Let me be scorn'd, rejected, and revil'd,
From kingdom, country, and from court exil'd;
Let the world's curse upon me still remain,
And let the last bring on the first again:
All miseries that wretched man may wound,
Leave for my comfort, only Rosamond.
The little birds by men's continual sound,
Shall learn to speak and prattle Rosamond.
And when in April they begin to sing,
With Rosamond shall welcome in the spring;
And she in whom all rarities are found,
Shall from henceforth be called a Rosamond.
The little flowers with dropping honey'd dew,
Which, as thou writ'st, do weep upon thy shoe,
Not for thy fault, sweet Rosamond, do moan,
But weep for grief that thou so soon art gone;
For if thy foot touch hemlock as it goes,
That hemlock's made far sweeter than the rose.
Long since, thou know'st, my care provided for
To lodge the safe from jealous Eleanor;
The labyrinth's conveyance guide thee so,
Which only Vaughan, thou and I do know.

If

money to our several and respective names here under written annexed, to encourage and carry on also so good and commendable a work.

Witness our hands, this five and twentieth day of July, anno domini, 1695."*

If we have seen his lordship a defender of the church of England in the senate of the nation, a restorer of its place of public worship to a state of becoming decorum, we shall not be surprised if he is found a contributor, and that largely, to the support of its ministers; and it is scarcely credible, how much they underwent by so large a portion of its benefices being vested in lay, and other

---

If she do guard thee with a hundred eyes,
I have an hundred subtle mercuries,
To watch that Argus which my love doth keep,
Until eye, after eye, fall all to sleep.
My camp resounds with fearful shocks of war,
Yet in my breast the worser conflicts are;
Yet is my signal to the battle's sound,
The blessed name of beauteous Rosamond.
Accursed be that heart, that tongue, that breath,
Should think, should speak, or whisper of thy death.
For in one smile of love from thy sweet eye,
Consists my life, my hope, my victory.
Sweet Woodstock, where my Rosamond doth rest,
Blessed in her, in whom thy king is blessed;
For though in France a while my body be,
My heart remains, sweet paradise, in thee.

DRAYTON'S Heroical Epistles.

* PARSON'S Collection of Funeral Monuments, p. 532.

other hands, by impropriations. This in the end brought about an act of the second and third of queen Anne, for enabling her majesty to grant in perpetuity, the revenues of the first fruits and tenths, and also for enabling other persons to make grants for the same purpose; and is known by the name of queen Anne's bounty, which excited many private benefactions, to large amounts. It was not, however, till the year 1718, that these advantages were felt by those for whose benefit they were devised, and then it was that this earl gave four hundred pounds, for augmenting the vicarage of Skipton and Kilwick, in Yorkshire, in conjunction with that bounty. Next year he gave two hundred pounds towards augmenting the chapelry of Silsden, in the parish of Kilwick, and in 1720, gave four hundred pounds for the augmentation of the curacies of Mallerstang in Kirby-stephen, and that of Stainmore in the parish of Brough, both in Westmoreland.

Whether the family estate was augmented by this earl, it is uncertain; but the site of Lewes priory, formerly noticed, was by him alienated to Nathaniel Trayton, esq. of that place, for a pecuniary consideration.

We have now attended his lordship through a long, active and upright life: the solemn close, where all human distinctions are appreciated, and virtue

virtue alone can stand supported, was with him we are to hope, no joyless moment. He departed for a better life, in 1729, and rests with his ancestors, at Rainham; and although not the least worthy, has yet been left without a public monument, to bear his name to posterity. On his coffin is yet to be seen, as follows:

"Here lieth the body of
THOMAS, EARL OF THANET,
Born August the 30th, 1644,
Married to Catharine Cavendish, daughter to
Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle,
the 14th of August, 1684.
Who believed no woman upon earth would have made him so happy as she did.
And he died July the 30th, 1729,
in the 85th year of his age."

On his right rests this beloved lady, on her coffin is inscribed,

"Here lieth the body of
CATHARINE CAVENDISH,
Daughter to Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle,
And wife to Thomas, earl of Thanet,
Who died the 20th of April, 1712,
In the 47th year of her age."

Their issue was, 1. John lord Clifford and Tufton, born at Thanet-house, in Great Russel-street, April 29th, 1686, but died the same day, in

consequence of a violent fever which affected his mother, and was buried at Hothfield. 2. John, born September 23d, 1691, at Leeds-castle, in Kent, died the same day, and was buried two days after, at Hothfield. 3. Thomas, born November 19th, 1694, at Hothfield-house, who also died the same day, and was buried at Hothfield.

The daughters were, 1. lady Catharine, eldest and coheir, born on April 24th, 1692, married April 22d, 1708, Edward Watson, viscount Sondes. He was gentleman of the bed-chamber to George, prince of Wales; he was once chosen member of parliament for Canterbury, and three times for New-Romney, and died in the life of his father, on the 21st of March, 1721-2. Lady Catharine departed this life, on the 13th of February, 1733-4, leaving a daughter Catharine, who married Edward Southwell, esq. whose son Edward was created a baron. 2. Lady Anne born on the 9th of August, 1693, married the 12th of February, 1708, to James Cecil, fifth earl of Salisbury, born 1681, who took his seat in the house of peers, on the 19th of June, 1712. On the 18th of August following he was appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hertford: and at the coronation of George the First, he carried St. Edward's staff. By lady Anne, who died on the 22d of March, 1757, he had issue two sons and three daughters.

3. Lady Margaret, born the 18th of June, 1700, married on July 2d, 1718, to Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester; she was declared, August the 13th, 1734, baroness Clifford, which by her death without issue, descended to Edward Southwell, esq. who received summons to parliament as baron Clifford, in 1776. Her ladyship died February 28th, 1775, in her 74th year, and was buried at Holkham, in Norfolk.

4. Lady Mary born on July 6th, 1701, married April 17th. 1718, to Anthony Grey, earl of Harold, son and heir apparent to Henry duke of Kent, by whom she had no issue. He was called up to the house of peers, in 1719, by the title of lord Lucas of Crudwell; and in July 1720, was appointed lord of the bed chamber to king George the First; but died on the 21st of July, 1723, by being choaked with an ear of barley, which he had put into his mouth. His lady afterwards was the third wife of John, first earl Gower, and died in consequence of her clothes taking fire, the 19th of February, 1785. "She settled two hundred pounds in the funds upon the right honorable Lewis lord Sondes, lord of the manor of Faversham, and the Rev. Mr. Richard Marsh, vicar, and their successors, in the manor and vicarage of Faversham, in trust for the benefit of the charity schools of that town. An annuity of five pounds had

had been given by her father, which upon his death was continued by this worthy lady, until she made the settlement above recited."*

5. Lady Isabella married in 1731, to Nassau lord Powlett, (uncle to the duke of Bolton,) who was on the 9th of October, 1723, appointed auditor-general of the kingdom of Ireland; and on the 27th of May, 1725, was made knight of the bath. He served in two parliaments for the county of Southampton; and when he died on the 24th of August, 1741, was member for Lymington. Her ladyship afterwards married to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, knight of the bath, eldest son of Francis Blake Delaval, of Seaton-delaval in Northumberland, esq. She died January 10th, 1764.

It may be proper to notice, that upon the decease of Thomas earl of Thanet without male issue, the baronies of Clifford, Westmoreland and Vescey (being baronies in fee) fell into abeyance between his five daughters and coheiresses: and the earldom of Thanet, with the estates in Kent, Sussex, Yorkshire and Westmoreland, descended to his nephew Sackville Tufton, esq. eldest surviving son of Colonel Sackville, (fifth son of John second earl of Thanet,) who was born at Hothfield-house in Kent, on the 11th of June, 1646. Colonel Sackville in his youth was of a military turn of mind,

* Hist. of Faversham, p. 144.

mind, and served in Germany with his brother George, at the time he got wounded, but upon his return to his native country, was promoted in the guards to a regiment, and in the reign of James the Second was chosen governor of Tilbury-fort in Essex, and probably the first who received that honor, after the old blockhouse and platform built by Henry the Eighth, with other little fortresses on the coast, (out of the vast plunder of the religious houses, by way of amusing the people after their loss,) had been enclosed with works and reduced to the regular fortification we now find it. These were not completed till near the end of Charles the Second's reign, as may be judged by an inscription over the principal entrance, viz. Car. ii. anno reg. xxxiv. This fort is a regular fortification, including the old blockhouse in the place of one of the bastions. The gate adjoining the river is a delicate piece of architecture, of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, not unlike the fronts of the jesuits' churches on the continent; it has in the place of the great window, an ornamented nich, designed for a statue of the king, but never set up. There are about it many appropriate trophies, it is likely after a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

At this place and Gravesend, besides being governor, Mr. Tufton was captain of one of the five companies

companies of foot, always on duty in garrison, and had for his deputy, Robert St. Clare, esq. like him a captain of another of those companies. The regiment was relieved at those posts, and placed afterwards under the direction of this gentleman, as its colonel.

In 1685 colonel Tufton was member for Appleby in Westmoreland; and the year following he married on the 10th of June, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Ralph Wilbraham, of Newbottle in Northamptonshire, second son of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey in Cheshire, bart. This lady died the 29th of April, 1714, and was deposited in the family-vault, on the left of earl Thomas, and next to her husband, colonel Tufton, by whom she left issue, six sons and six daughters, whose names and deaths taken from the inscriptions on the coffin-plates, are here given.

" The honorable colonel Sackville Tufton, esq. son of John earl of Thanet, was born the 11th of June, 1646, and died the 13th of March, 1721, ætatis suæ 79.

" Mrs. Elizabeth Tufton, his wife, daughter of Ralph Wilbraham, esq. of Woodhey in Cheshire, was born 28th of December, 1670, and died the 22d of April, 1713, ætatis suæ 44.

Mr.

" Mr. John Tufton, eldest son of the honorable Mr. Sackville Tufton, born the 25th day of May, 1687, and deceased the 23d day of February, 1689, aged two years and nine months.

" John Tufton, esq. third son of the honorable Sackville Tufton, esq. died September 12th, 1727, ætatis suæ 34.

" Wilbraham Tufton, fourth son of the honorable Sackville Tufton, esq. died October the 20th, 1754, aged 62 years.

" Thomas Tufton, esq. fifth son of the honorable Sackville Tufton, died 9th December, 1733, ætatis suæ 30

" Mrs. Catharine Tufton, eldest daughter of the honorable colonel Sackville Tufton, died 27th June, 1731, ætatis suæ 41.

" Elizabeth Tufton, second daughter of the honorable Sackville Tufton, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, died the 19th of June, 1746, aged 55.

" Mrs. Margaret Tufton, third daughter of the honorable Sackville Tufton, died 24th July, 1758, aged 60 years.

" Christian Tufton, fourth daughter of the honorable Sackville Tufton, esq. died the 10th of October, 1746, aged 47.

" Mrs. Mary Tufton died April 19th, 1785, aged 54 the 14th day of January last."

SACKVILLE,

SACKVILLE, seventh earl of Thanet, was the second and only surviving son of the honorable colonel Tufton, born on the 11th of May, 1688, and attained the dignity of an earl upon the death of his uncle, in July 1729. He had in the first parliament of George the Second, 1727, been chosen a member of the honorable house of commons, for the borough of Appleby. He married in 1722, the lady Mary Saville, youngest of the two daughters and coheiresses of William, marquis of Hallifax, and by her had issue John lord Tufton, who died June 3d, 1734, in the 9th year of his age, and was buried at Rainham the 5th of June following; Sackville, earl of Thanet, and two daughters, lady Mary born 1723, married Sept. 5th, 1763, to William Duncan, M. D. one of his majesty's physicians, created a baronet the 9th of August, 1764; and lady Charlotte born Sept. 1728.

To the family estate this earl added the manor of Ripley-court, in the parish of Westwell, in Kent, remarkable for being the seat of the Idens, and the spot on which Jack Cade was made prisoner and beheaded by Alexander Iden, sheriff of the same county, the successor of William Cromer, esq. of Tunstall, in that office, who had been with his father in law, the lord Say, put to death by that rebel, and their heads carried on poles about the

the streets of London, by his rabble. For the apprehension of Cade, Mr. Iden received afterwards the reward of a thousand marks, promised to be paid upon the delivery of his head to the king's council.

We shall now turn our attention towards what little has reached us of his lordship's conduct in parliament. In these instances his exertions do not seem to have been favorable to the government, but it is allowable to suppose these endeavours were not ill designed. With the treaty of Seville made in the year 1730, on the 9th of November, after very great appearances of a rupture with Spain, he was but little satisfied, and is found among those of the upper house who protested against certain articles, particularly the effectuating the introduction of six thousand troops into Tuscany and Parma, on account of a supposed war with the emperor, which was likely to follow; and declaring that Gibraltar was not secured thereby, or the honor, dignity and possession of the country provided for, or the support of our trade. A like conduct was held by his lordship the same year, when a bill having passed the commons, for disabling all those members to sit in their house, who had accepted any pension, either during pleasure, for a number of years, or held in trust for them. This was thrown out of the

the upper house, and the business commenced, by moving that his majesty be addressed to order a list of all pensions payable by the crown, to be laid before them; which being deemed necessary as a preliminary, was yet resolved in the negative.

This earl with several others who perceived the necessity of securing the freedom of elections, entered a protest, and the motives for this conduct of theirs, may be seen in the debates, they run chiefly on this principle: That in strictness all influence over either house of parliament, except that arising from a duty to the king and country, is improper; but the reader is left to form his own sentiments on this opposition to the crown, as on a subject so very delicate; it is not our business to influence his opinion, or direct his views.

In 1732, earl Thanet with eighteen others entered a protest against the bill entitled, "An act for reviving the duties upon salt," for the following reason: "Because it has been found by experience during the time duties upon salt were taken off, that great improvements have been made in several parts of the kingdom, by using salt in manuring of land, but by the revival of those duties, without the provision designed by this instruction, there must be a total stop put to all improvements of that nature; and we are convinced that in a

few years the lands of England might have been raised by the use of this manure, more than double what this tax will produce to the government; and we apprehend this to be a very improper time to check the industry of the people, and prevent their domestic improvements, since, we fear, the national wealth is not likely to be increased at this time, by any foreign commerce."

This nobleman died in 1753, and left the reputation of being one of the best classical scholars among the nobility. "He was attended to interment by two hundred and fifty poor people, to whom he bequeathed each five shillings in money and forty shillings for clothes." Upon the coffins at Rainham we find these inscriptions:

"The Right Honorable
SACKVILLE, EARL of THANET,
died December the 6th, 1753,
in the 66th year of age."

With these coats quarterly, supported by an eagle and talbot; 1, *Tufton;* 2, *Sackville;* 3, *Clifford;* 4, *Vipont;* and on an escutcheon of pretence, argent, on a bend sable three owls proper, for *Halifax;* and this motto, "Deshormais."

"The Right Honorable
MARY, COUNTESS of THANET,
Daughter of William, marquis of Halifax,
and Mary his wife,

Born

Born September 28th, 1700,
Married to Sackville, earl of Thanet,
June 11th, 1722,
departed this life July 30th, 1751,
leaving three children, Sackville, lord Tufton,
lady Mary and lady Charlotte Tufton."

On another,

"JOHN LORD TUFTON,
son of Sackville, earl of Thanet,
died the 2d of June, 1734,
aged 9 years and 9 months."

SACKVILLE, the eighth earl of Thanet, second son of his father, succeeded. He was born in August, 1733, and married the 30th of August, 1767, Mary, daughter of John lord Sackville, second son of Lionel, duke of Dorset.

By this lady who departed this life at Hothfield, in September 1778, and was deposited in the family vault, he had an extensive issue. 1. Elizabeth born May 2d, 1768; 2, Sackville lord Tufton born June 30th, 1769; 3, Charles born September 10th, 1770, and died the 23d of April, 1794, at his apartment at Michael's place, Brompton, near Knightsbridge, after a long and painful illness. 4, Caroline born October 8th, 1771, married July 26th, 1792, to Joseph Forster, of Barham in Kent, esq. 5, John born November 22d, 1773, was chosen a new member for Appleby in

Westmoreland, for which borough he was returned in 1796, and died at Margate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health. He was a gentleman of considerable abilities and extensive information; a lover besides of society, but yet had so much command of himself, that he did not permit convivial enjoyment to divert him from his studies, which were of the abstracted kind, and gave a gravity to his manners, though a spirit of freedom and good humour were qualities essentially wrought up in his disposition, yet obscured by diffidence; and his habits besides were so delicately reserved, as to prevent him from taking any aims for conciliating attention; and it is a proof of his worth that he was respected by companions of various and opposite qualities, and that few have passed through life in a way so quiet and unobtrusive with so many friends, or died with more regret. He was deposited with his relations in the family vault at Rainham. On the coffin are these words:

"The honorable JOHN TUFTON,
died May 27th, 1799,
In his 26th year."

6, Henry member for Rochester in Kent, returned for that city with Sir Richard King, in 1796, born January 3d, 1775. 7, William born November 16th, 1777, baptized in London, and met with an untimely death whilst at Westminster school;

school; for he was drowned whist bathing. At Rainham, this memorial is on his coffin:

"The honorable
WILLIAM TUFTON,
Fifth and youngest son of the Right honorable
Sackville, earl of Thanet,
Died 1786, aged 8 years."

What the tenor of this earl's political sentiments were, we shall not attempt a discussion: the only instance which could be produced is the protest against the negative on the motion for an humble address to his majesty, made by the duke of Richmond, relative to the state of the nation, as may be seen in the parliamentary debates, in which his lordship took part with the duke, lord Abergavenny, and many other noblemen.

This earl took great delight in hunting, for which purpose he made a yearly excursion to Newbottle, Northamptonshire.

His lordship's care for the happiness of his family and successors is evidently displayed by rebuilding the ancient seat of his inheritance, in the parish of Hothfield, which lies a little more than two miles from Ashford north-westward, the high road from which towards Lenham and Maidstone goes through it over Hothfield-heath. The river Stour which rises at Lenham runs along the southern side of the parish, which is watered likewise

wise by several small streams which rise about Charing and Westwell, from under the chalk-hills, and join the Stour at this place. It is likely the family mansion was wanting in the elegancies and conveniencies of modern edifices, and had sunk besides through age, but rose under his direction with a degree of excellence, such as to entitle it to the repute of being one of the most complete residences of the nobility in that part of the country. It is built of Portland stone, and thus becomes a handsome object in a commanding situation, being fixed on an eminence, and possessing an extensive view over the well-laid out grass lands about it, and the fine country beyond, with a rivulet meandring through them, which joining the Stour that passes by Canterbury, makes for the sea. On this spot he resided till his health beginning to fail, he went for its recovery to Italy, where he died, and from whence he was brought and laid with his ancestors in the Rainham vaults, where the coffins of himself and countess are to be seen. On the first is written:

"The Right Honorable
SACKVILLE, EARL OF THANET,
died at Nice,
The 27th of March, 1786,
In the 53d year of his age."

On the second:

"MARY

" MARY, COUNTESS OF THANET,
Daughter of lord John Sackville,
Died the 30th of September, 1778,
Aged 31 years."

SACKVILLE, the ninth and present earl of Thanet succeeded. nat 30. June 1769.

The titles his lordship bears, (descended to him from his ancestors) are, Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, baron Tufton of Tufton, and baronet; lord of the honor of Skipton in Craven, in the county of York, and hereditary sheriff of the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

The creations were, baronet June 19th, 1611, 9th Jac. 1; baron Tufton, of Tufton in Sussex, by letters patent, Nov. 1st, 1626, 2d Car. 1st; earl of Thanet, Aug. 5th, 1628, 4th Car. 1st.

There was an ancient coat of arms belonging to this family, viz. argent on a pale sable, an eagle displayed of the field; which coat they continued to bear, until Nicholas Tufton, first earl of Thanet, on his obtaining that earldom, had it altered; (it being confirmed by Sir William Segar, garter, in 1628) since which it has continued the same.

The earl of Thanet is entitled to bear and quarter as follows: 1, Sable an eagle displayed ermine, within a bordure argent, for *Tufton;* 2, Gules a cross argent, a lable of five points, *Hever;* 3, Azure three swans heads erased, argent beaked

beaked gules, *Baker;* 4, Gules a chevron between three lions gambs erased, within a bordure argent, *Brown;* 5. Checque, or and azure, a fess gules, *Clifford;* 6, Sable a bend floree and counterfloree, or, *Broomfleet;* 7, Or, 6 annulets, 3, 2, 1, gules, *Vipont;* 8, Or, a cross sable, *Vescey;* 9, Quarterly or and gules, a bend vairy, *Sackville;* 10, Sable, three bucks heads caboshed, argent, attired, or, *Cavendish;* 11, Argent, three bends wavy azure, *Wilbraham;* 12, argent, on a bend sable three owls proper, *Halifax.* To these might be added several others of ancient and eminent families of which the Cliffords were the heirs.

Crest, on a wreath, a sea lion sejant proper.

Supporters, two eagles their wings expanded ermine. Motto, "Fiel pero desdichado."

Chief Seats,---Hothfield-house, Kent; and Appleby-castle, Westmoreland.

THE

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